

ONTARIO PLAN IN CORRECTIONS

1969

REPORT OF THE MINISTER



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The Honourable W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

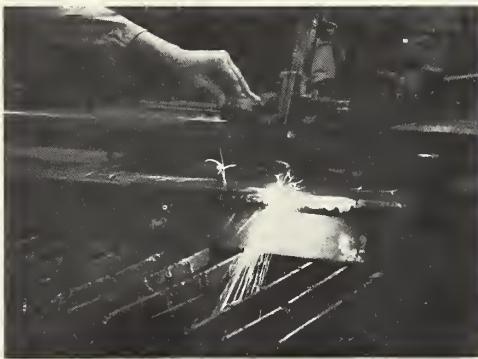
Your Honour:

With all respect, I present the Report of the Ontario Department of Correctional Services for the year 1969.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Ross Macdonald".

Minister of Correctional Services



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ONTARIO

Department of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
For the Year Ending 31st March, 1969

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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Exciting progress is being made in the field of corrections – progress which amongst other factors, such as a more intense program of behaviour changing, leads to greater community involvement in the rehabilitation of the offender. Keeping pace with this progressive community involvement we must have an over-all appreciation of the role of the correctional system within the total scheme of the administration of justice. Regardless of the degree of sophistication of the rehabilitative and treatment instruments in use, a sentence of imprisonment involves deprivation of liberty and is an imposed punishment.

The correctional system, therefore, must combat this negative factor of which every person sentenced to a term of imprisonment is constantly aware. As workers in the correctional field, we have been very conscious of its restraining effect on the rehabilitation program. We follow the principle that once an offender has been sentenced, his punishment has then been meted out and what follows must not be more punishment but a series of "treatment" measures. Not necessarily treatment in the clinical sense, although this must be available – rather we must provide positive influences from all levels of staff and communication between staff and inmates, which we recognize in our Statement of Purpose as one of the most important factors in the rehabilitation program. There must be socialization between inmates and the community, constructive work programs, academic upgrading, and so on. This is a time for developing positive values and aims.

Improvements in corrections have been slow to develop and, indeed, it is only within the last decades that appreciable advancements have been made. For too long the offender was subjected to a loss of every emotional need and many physical needs. He was treated with complete lack of human regard and in all likelihood returned to the community full of loneliness and hostility, no better able to earn a living and too often less so.

With the introduction of a special department for corrections in 1946 and the subsequent development of the Ontario Plan in Corrections, the Province of Ontario has seen much change and improvement. Although we have built several modern structures and revised and modified others, it is in the actual programs and daily functioning of our institutions that progress has taken a leap forward. We have developed a complex of progressive programs to which we will continue to add as staff gain experience and insight.

It is the wide range of skills offered by the total staff that constitutes an inter-disciplinary team in which the knowledge and skill of each member is used to the fullest. And it is only through proper training and use of all staff that we will continue to make a forward step, a step closer to rehabilitating a greater number of offenders.

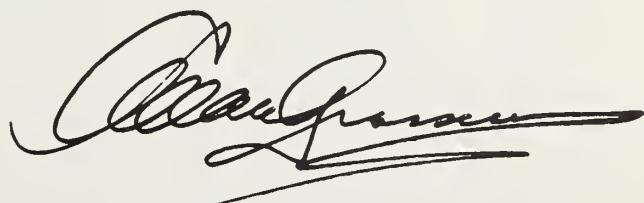
Noticeable acceptance of our programs in the attitude of the public within the last few years has been an important factor in easing and encouraging progress.

The offender, having been judicially punished by separation from normal society, has also, while in our care, been provided with the means by which he can become a productive member of that society from which he was excluded. Thus corrections takes its place no longer as an end but as a beginning from which the offender has the opportunity to reshape the remainder of his life.



The most recent advances of our total program are detailed in the following pages, and I am indeed honoured to have had the privilege, as Minister of this Department, of leading a team of loyal and dedicated correctional workers of whom I am very proud.

We have all received valuable assistance from many friends outside our staff – aftercare agencies – social agencies – universities – individual members of organizations and firms – to whom we are very grateful. Equally, we appreciate the cooperation received from federal authorities who, after continuing dialogue, incorporated into federal legislation many of the progressive changes we had advanced.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Allan Garrison".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Department by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs *must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes* and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge.

It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformatory potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are :

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.

It is our intention that staff will associate with situations, at whatever level, situation which reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law. In addition, they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings ; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) includes members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative, and ministerial professions. The members of this committee advise the Ministers on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of the Department's program.



Rev. Martin W. Pinker, O.B.E.
Chairman

In 1948 the Rev. Mr. Pinker was appointed Director of Central After-Care for England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past president of the International Prisoners' Aid Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.



His Honour Judge Harry Waisberg, B.A.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practiced law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past president of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is President of the County and District Judges Association of Ontario, and a member of the Board of Directors of the John Howard Society of Ontario and the John Howard Society of Canada.



Arthur Maloney, Q.C.

A graduate of St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, and Osgoode Hall, Mr. Maloney was called to the Bar in 1943 and created Queen's Counsel in 1953. He is a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and received a degree of Doctor of Laws in 1961 from St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown.



Her Honour Judge Helen Kinnear, B.A., Q.C., LL.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman county judge and the first K.C. to be appointed in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions, one to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems and the other the law of insanity as a defense to a charge made under the penal code, she was the County Court Judge for the County of Haldimand from 1943 to 1962 and also Juvenile and Family Court Judge for that County from 1947 to 1962. She retired from both positions on October 4th, 1962.



Ven. Archdeacon Myrddyn C. Davies, B.A., D.D.

The former Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville, for 43 years, Archdeacon Davies has been Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College, Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. He was Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the last war; is Honorary Member of the Rotary Club of Windsor, and Canadian Legion War Birds. He has participated in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit, and is presently a Director of St. Leonard's House.



Professor H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He is a member and past president of the John Howard Society of Kingston and a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. Professor Ryan spent a sabbatical year's leave in London, England, where he studied recent and pending reforms in the Criminal Law and penal system of Great Britain.



Gerald E. Nori, Q.C.

Mr. Nori has practiced law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957 and was created Queen's Counsel in 1970. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie, 1960-65, is past president of the Sault Rotary Club, and is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association; he is President of the Law Association, the John Howard Society of Sault Ste. Marie, and the Algoma District Law Association.



Mrs. Cameron McKenzie

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is President of the North Ontario Children and Family Services, and was a member of the Royal Commission on Fluoridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, M.D., D.Psych., F.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Solursh graduated from the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine in 1959, where he obtained his Diploma in Psychiatry in 1962. He graduated with the top marks in his class and was honoured as the Minister of Health Gold Medallist. He achieved specialist status as a psychiatrist in 1964 and in the following year became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Canada). He is currently an attending psychiatrist at the Toronto Western Hospital and is also an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto.



Rev. John Michael Kelly, C.S.B., Ph.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, and was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto, and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.



Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada for five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is past president of the Canadian Penal Association, and is currently a Member of the Board of the John Howard Society of Ontario.



Monte H. Harris, B.P.H.E., B.A.

A defense lawyer and graduate of Osgoode Hall, Mr. Harris also holds a degree in Physical and Health Education from the University of Toronto and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Education. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto; Alderman of the City of Toronto, 1967-69; a member of the Ontario Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children; Instructor in Criminal Procedure, Bar Admission Course, Osgoode Hall; elected to the Senate of the University of Toronto, 1968-72; awarded Latvian Medal of Merit, 1968.



*The Honourable Allan Grossman
Minister of Correctional Services*

Sir:

I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1969. During this year your efforts to effect meaningful progress were realized in many ways, particularly in dealing with the Federal Government Departments concerned with correctional legislation. It was most gratifying that many of the problems you had brought to their attention by correspondence and by private meetings were solved in the manner advocated.

The Correctional Services Act, 1968, sponsored by you and passed by the Provincial Legislature, paved the way for this Department to take immediate and full advantage of the enabling federal legislation.

One of the most important amendments provided for the equalization of remission rates for federal and provincial prisoners. This removed the anomaly whereby a person with a sentence of two years less a day actually served almost five months more in a provincial reformatory than he would have served in a federal penitentiary as a result of a sentence of two years.

Men serving consecutive short sentences that total more than two years will now be transferred to federal penitentiaries instead of to provincial reformatories. No longer will we be obliged to accommodate men serving total sentences of up to five, six, or even seven years, in programs designed for the relatively short-term offender.

The temporary absence program permits inmates to be given leave for appropriate periods for medical, humanitarian, or other reasons likely to assist in their rehabilitation. This will strengthen the ties between the institutional rehabilitation program and the available community services.

Regulations under the Department of Correctional Services Act were finalized and adopted coincidentally with the new legislation. To complement the new programs, an incentive allowance was paid to all inmates, graded according to their efforts in the rehabilitation program. This allowance is not regarded as payment for industrial work: all inmates are eligible to receive it, whether they attend school, receive vocational training, work in industry, or participate in full-time treatment programs. It provides an effective opportunity to emphasize positive reward for acceptable and responsible behaviour.

A further advance you have advocated – the desirability of complete provincial control of provincial prisoners, particularly in the area of parole – has not yet been recognized in federal legislation. It is encouraging, however, that the federally appointed Ouimet Committee made recommendations which follow so closely our own evaluation, and it is hoped that this will lead to appropriate federal legislative changes in the near future.

With the assumption by the province of the major responsibility for the administration of justice, local

ails were integrated into the provincial correctional system. Ours is probably the first jurisdiction of its size on the continent in which this total integration has been achieved. In assuming this responsibility, we were fully aware of the mammoth task involved, not only in staff development but in making immediate essential repairs and in planning replacements on a priority basis. I am pleased to report that the Task Force, which you appointed, has been most active in visiting all jails and submitting periodic recommendations which are constantly reviewed and are in various stages of implementation. The large majority of jails must eventually be replaced by modern Regional Detention Centres. In those jails which are not slated for immediate replacement, temporary repairs are being made in an attempt to meet minimum standards in consonance with human dignity.

The Regional Detention Centre concept, which you initiated approximately five years ago, provides for a minimum security section to accommodate selected inmates who will work or attend classes in the community. Thus a firm foundation has been laid for the local jail to assume its vital role in the total correctional process.

With the young offender, the teen-ager and the twenty-year-old, criminal patterns have rarely become set and rehabilitative efforts are more productive. For this reason we make every effort to ensure that, for the young offender, facilities are available for appropriate training — academic, vocational, and social — which will provide supportive help when he returns to the community. Essentially, in keeping with our Statement of Purpose, we try to effect attitude and behaviour changes, and staff at our institutions are very much aware of the part these play in the rehabilitation program. During the year 753 young men were selected for training at our minimum security training centres at Brampton, Burtch, Fort William, Monteith, and Rideau — this is one-third of all inmates aged twenty and under coming into our institutions.

The new forestry camps, Portage Lake, Wendigo Lake, and Camp Oliver, have proved their worth and are now being built in Dufferin County. Last year 1,576 men were transferred to our forestry camps — this is 19 per cent of the total number of male inmates coming into our institutions.

At the other end of the security scale 239 extreme behaviour problems and escape risks went to the maximum security institution at Millbrook — less than 1 per cent of the total male intake.

During the year, a most successful culmination of our efforts was the official opening by Madameian and the Prime Minister of Ontario of the Vanier Centre for Women, which replaced the Mercer

Reformatory. Programs are paramount in the correctional field, but equally we recognize that good programs can best be carried out in proper facilities.

Following the sale of valuable property at Mimico, plans are progressing to build four units at new locations: a reformatory, a training centre, a staff college, and an enlarged clinical complex. To facilitate recruitment of professional staff as well as research, these new facilities are all being built within reasonable distance of universities.

Throughout the training schools there has been steady progress over the last few years. Continued emphasis has been placed on meeting the needs of each particular child in our care. Many fresh approaches have been tried and new ideas incorporated; consistent evaluation of needs and the school's ability to meet these needs has led to many worthwhile improvements in the daily activities of the youngsters. White Oaks Village, in particular, has been most successful in demonstrating the effectiveness of a community-oriented school.

Of major importance in training schools is the progress being made in the planning of the Reception Centre for juveniles which will be located in Oakville. The specialized program which is planned has necessitated a radical change in design from any of our existing units. Construction is scheduled for early 1970.

Progress has been made with the building of the Sudbury school, which will be the first inter-denominational training school in the province. Delays caused by strikes have been most unfortunate, but it is hoped that the new school will be ready for occupancy during the fall of 1970.

As the following pages indicate, this has been a year of unprecedented progress in the Department, reflecting credit on all members of staff, who have worked with great energy and devotion throughout the year.

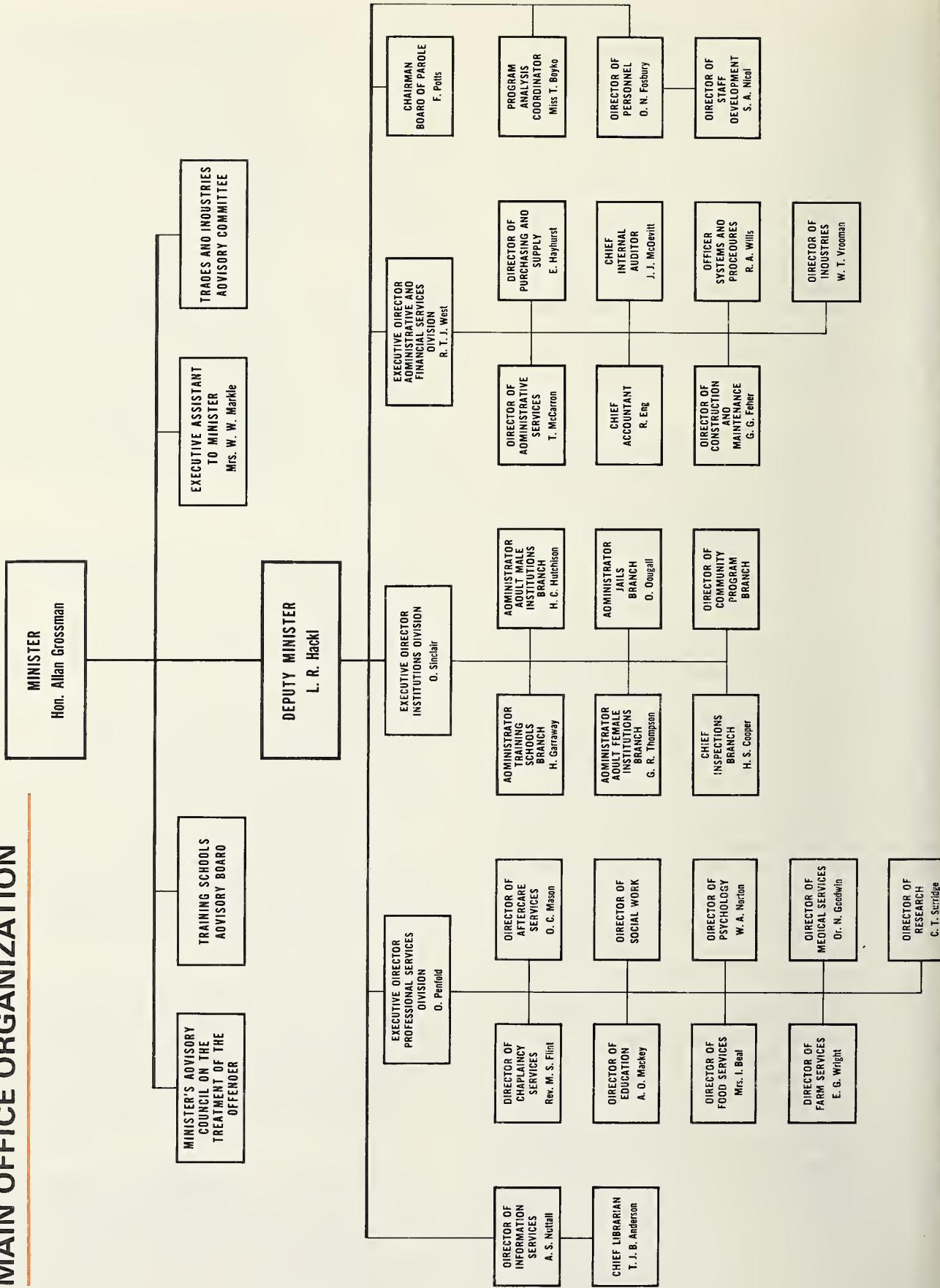
Our work has been enhanced by universities, service clubs, government departments, aftercare agencies, and many interested citizens, whose continued assistance and cooperation has been most helpful and encouraging.

Sincerely yours,



Deputy Minister

MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION



STAFF DIRECTORY

434 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2A, ONTARIO

MINISTER.....	Hon. Allan Grossman, C.L.U.....	365-4344
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER.....	Mrs. W. W. Markle.....	365-4346
DEPUTY MINISTER.....	Leo R. Hackl, B.A.....	365-4341
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – INSTITUTIONS DIVISION.....	Donald Sinclair.....	365-4342
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION.....	Douglas Penfold, M.A.....	365-1487
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION.....	R. T. J. West.....	365-5905
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – Director.....	Thomas McCarron.....	365-5811
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS – Administrator.....	Glenn R. Thompson, M.S.W.....	365-5795
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS – Administrator.....	Harry C. Hutchison, Ph.D.....	365-4783
AFTERCARE SERVICES – Director.....	Donald C. Mason.....	365-4511
– Assistant Director.....	John D. Hill.....	365-4511
BOARD OF PAROLE – Chairman.....	Frank Potts, M.A.....	365-4366
CHAPLAINCY – Director.....	Rev. Maurice S. Flint, S.T.M., Ph.D.....	365-1083
CHIEF BAILIFF.....	Thomas Hill.....	365-4350
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR.....	J. J. McDevitt.....	365-1166
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE – Director.....	George G. Feher, M.R.A.I.C.....	365-2511
EDUCATION – Director.....	A. Douglas Mackey, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.....	365-1487
FARM SERVICES – Director.....	E. Gerald Wright, B.S.A.....(Guelph) 822-0020	
FINANCE – Chief Accountant.....	Rolph Eng, B.Comm.....	365-4335
FOOD SERVICES – Director.....	Mrs. Islay Beal, B.H.Sc., R.P.Dt.....	365-1083
INDUSTRIES – Director.....	William T. Vrooman, P.Eng.....	365-4351
INFORMATION – Director.....	A. S. Nuttall, F.L.A.....	365-4321
INSPECTIONS – Chief Inspector.....	H. S. Cooper.....	365-7056
JAILS – Administrator.....	David Dougall.....	365-4355
LIBRARY – Chief Librarian.....	Thomas J. B. Anderson, A.L.A.....	365-4321
MEDICAL SERVICES – Director.....	Norman Goodwin, M.D., LL.B., F.C.L.M.....	365-1083
PERSONNEL – Director.....	Denis N. Fosbury.....	365-6601
PROGRAM ANALYSIS – Coordinator.....	Miss Tania Boyko, B.A.....	365-1011
PSYCHOLOGY – Director.....	W. Anthony Norton, Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S.....	365-1083
PURCHASING & SUPPLY – Director.....	Eric Hayhurst.....	365-4363
RESEARCH – Director.....	C. Thomas Surridge, Ph.D.....	365-4325
STAFF DEVELOPMENT – Director.....	Stuart A. Nicol.....	365-5795
SYSTEMS & PROCEDURES – Officer.....	R. A. Wills.....	365-6249
TRAINING SCHOOLS – Administrator.....	Harry Garraway.....	365-4368

STAFF



Recruitment

Recruitment of correctional officers and training school supervisors presented fewer difficulties than in previous years and institutions were able to fill their requirements.

Substantial progress was also made in recruiting institution administrative staff with higher educational qualifications. Seventeen Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents have university degrees and a number of others are taking extension courses leading to degrees.

The personnel of the municipal jails were appointed to the Civil Service on January 1, 1968. The Personnel Branch and the Jails Branch collaborated throughout the year in restructuring staff complements, selecting staff for particular positions, and instructing jail administrators in Civil Service methods and regulations.

On April 1, 1968, the Personnel Branch and the Staff Development Branch were integrated. This has proved to be an advantage in that new staff with potential can be identified before or immediately following appointment and the Director of Staff Development can supervise promotion procedures.

Development and Training

The Staff Training and Development program has continued to expand at all levels in order to develop and maintain staff attitudes which are in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles enunciated in the Department's Statement of Purpose.

Over 800 staff members participated in courses, conferences, and seminars at the Staff Training School as well as in those offered by outside agencies – an increase of more than 10 per cent over the previous year. This does not include the considerable amount of in-service training conducted by the institutions to train new staff and to meet specific training requirements within each institution. There has been an increased involvement of professional staff members in this training.

A three-week departmental course was introduced during the current year for aftercare officers who have completed a minimum of one year of service, and whose progress through initial orientation and on-the-job training has been satisfactory. Candidates are provided with the opportunity to improve their skills and to participate in discussion with experts in the field. Attendance at this course has become a prerequisite for progression to higher levels in the Aftercare Service.

The addition of former municipal and county jail personnel to our staff has placed an increased load on the facilities of the Staff Training School. This is being met by scheduling additional courses for various levels of jail staff.

Increased emphasis has been placed on training staff above the basic level to ensure that the more senior staff are kept abreast of current information and techniques and can, in turn, keep their staffs well informed.

The Department has continued to offer professional training fellowships to graduate students studying in the social science area. Six students received assistance during the year and will, upon graduation, serve with the Department for one year for each fellowship awarded. Twenty students from the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, worked at summer jobs throughout the Department.

As in previous years, the attendance of staff members at conventions, meetings, conferences, workshops, et cetera, offered by both professional and non-professional associations, has been supported by the Department.

A summary of these for the fiscal year 1968/69 is listed opposite :

STAFF ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT COURSES

Departmental Courses, Seminars, etc.

Staff Training Courses:	
Correctional Officers.....	225
Training School Supervisors.....	42
Head Teachers Workshop.....	18
Clinical Pastoral Training.....	6
Assistant Superintendents Seminar (Adult Institutions and Training Schools).....	29
Mail Governors Seminar.....	45
Recreation Course (Sports Coaching).....	12
General Skills Course 201 (Recreation).....	11
Seminar for Recreation Officers.....	22
Seminar for Officers in Charge of Shifts.....	13
Seminar for Chief Supervisors.....	10
Seminar for Deputy and Assistant Superintendents.....	11
Seminar for Chief Correctional Officers.....	9
Aftercare Annual Conference.....	60
Aftercare Course.....	12

Certificate Courses

n Corrections – McMaster University.....	101
n Criminology – University of Toronto.....	7
n Public Administration – Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and University of Toronto.....	6
n Business Administration – Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and University of Toronto.....	3

Degree Programs

Extension :	
Extension Courses leading to B.A.....	10
Master of Education.....	1
Extension Course in Social Psychology – McMaster University.....	2
Extension Course in English – University of Guelph.....	1

Full time :

Master of Social Work – Carleton University.....	1
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Department of Civil Service Courses

Annual Senior Officers Conference.....	2
Annual Senior Officers Seminar.....	3
Personnel Officers Seminars.....	3

Summer Courses

Summer Course on Alcohol and Problems of Addiction – Laurentian University.....	4
1968 Summer School of Alcohol Studies – Rutgers University.....	1
Summer Study Program in Social Work – University of Toronto.....	1
Interim Vocational Certificate Type B Teaching Certificate – Althouse College of Education.....	1
Summer Courses Attended by Teachers.....	62

Other Conferences, Workshops,

Conventions, Seminars, and Meetings

Workshop for Children's Librarians,	
Provincial Library Services.....	2
Ontario Psychological Association Conference, Windsor....	4
Canadian Psychological Association Annual Conference, Calgary.....	2
Child Welfare League of America, Central Region Conference.....	2
Plantpower Seminar, Northern Region.....	2
Canadian Conference on Social Welfare, Ottawa.....	1
Industrial Accident Prevention Association Conference.....	1
7th Annual Conference on Addictions and on Sexual Deviation.....	100
American Psychiatric Association Meeting.....	1
Workshop in Neuropsychology, Indiana University Medical Centre.....	1
Ontario Welfare Council, 4th Eastern Regional Conference.....	4
Ontario Dental Association Convention.....	4

Midwestern Psychological Association Meeting.....	1
Continuing Conference on Education and Training for the Social Services in Ontario.....	1
Institute on Reality Therapy Conference.....	1
Community Based Treatment Conference.....	2
Ontario Library Association Conference.....	2
Ontario Association for Curriculum Development, 17th Annual Conference.....	1
Interdenominational National Conference on Training in Counselling and Mental Skills in the Clergy Training Institutions.....	1
Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Pastors Conference.....	1
Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education, 3rd Annual Conference.....	2
Lecture Series on Criminology and Penology.....	1
Frederick A. Moran Memorial Institute on Delinquency and Crime Meeting.....	1
Conference on "The Skills of Marriage and Family Counselling".....	2
Canadian Association for Children with Learning Disabilities, 4th Annual Conference and Workshop....	5
Council for Exceptional Children, 12th Annual Convention..	9
Personnel Association Meeting.....	2
Ontario Conference on the Troubled Child.....	5
Council for Exceptional Children (Workshop – Kingston).....	5
Medical Symposia – Lipids and Heart Disease.....	1
Nursing Seminar.....	1
American Correctional Education Association Planning Conference.....	1
West Toronto Dental Society Clinic.....	1
Professional Advancement Conference for Teachers, London, Adult Education Association.....	1
Conference on the Treatment of Alcoholics, Toronto, Addictions Research Foundation.....	1
Leadership Seminar, Youth Recreation Branch, Department of Education.....	5
American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting.....	10
Ontario Hospital Association, 44th Annual Convention.....	1
One-day Colloquium "Employment of the Library Technician".....	1
Academy of Dentistry's Annual Winter Clinic Day.....	2
Ontario Conference on the Impact of the Educational Environment on Children, Youth, and Families.....	4
American Group Psychotherapy Association Inc., Annual Conference.....	5
14th International Conference on Social Welfare.....	1
Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association Fall Workshop 1968 – Family Therapy.....	1
Canadian Association for Children with Learning Disabilities.....	1
Ontario Psychological Association Annual Meeting.....	2
Ontario Psychological Association, 1969 Meeting.....	1
Ontario Welfare Council Regional Meeting for Children and Youth.....	10
Canadian Psychological Association Annual Meeting.....	1
Interviewing and Counselling Workshop, York University.....	2
Chaplains Conference, Canadian Correctional Chaplaincy Association.....	1
Seminar for Supervisors in Child Care, George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, Toronto.....	1
Ontario Recreation Association, Planning Meeting.....	5
Canadian Food Conference.....	1
Laundry Operators Course, University of Guelph.....	4
Position Administration Course, Civil Service Commission..	7
Teacher Preparation Course in High School Driver Education	1
Water Works Operators Course.....	5
Sewage Works Treatment Course.....	4
Department of Education Course in Teaching Techniques..	1
Introductory Course on the Use and Abuse of Drugs.....	4
Refresher Course on Drugs.....	1
Course in Neurology.....	1
Introduction to Soil Science Course.....	1

INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

*Donald Sinclair
Executive Director
Institutions Division*



ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

The year 1969 has been particularly significant in the development of correctional programs for women in Ontario. Mercer Reformatory, having served for the past ninety years as the main correctional accommodation for women sentenced in the Province of Ontario to less than two years, closed its doors for the last time at the end of March, 1969.

The Program at Vanier Centre

During the past year we have continued to develop the program initiated at Mercer, which was fully outlined in the 1968 Annual Report. For the most part, the development has been toward the goal of a milieu therapy program deriving primarily from the application of elements basic to therapeutic community programming. The full use of correctional officers and residents in the rehabilitative process is a major feature. Increasingly, clinical staff and clinically trained administrative staff have linked their efforts toward this end.

The Vanier Centre program sees the clinician primarily as a resource person and coordinator in the therapeutic process, allowing the cottage supervisor and her cottage correctional officers to apply their increasing knowledge of group processes with residents.

Specifics of the Program

Assessment Program

Upon admission to Vanier, a woman who has not previously been in the Complex and who is free of any health problems which would necessitate her remaining in the medical area, is placed in the Assessment/Orientation Cottage. There she is interviewed by a social worker and is tested by a psychologist; where appropriate a psychiatric examination is carried out.

Every woman admitted to the Assessment Cottage is scheduled for consideration by the Assessment Committee within two weeks. This Committee, which meets twice weekly, is composed of: the assistant superintendent, program coordinator, psychometrist, psychologist, chief social worker, two staff social workers, the cottage supervisor and one correctional officer assigned to the Assessment Cottage. Other specialists on the staff are asked to assist the Committee where appropriate.

The Assessment Committee recommends placement in one of the cottages, and handles subsequent change from one cottage to another. The Committee also draws up an initial program guide for each resident which sets out attainable objectives within the limit of her sentence. Weekly cottage planning conferences and staff meetings ensure that the program is reassessed in response to changes in the resident.

Residents selected at cottage meetings form an Orientation Committee which meets with all new residents in the Reception Area during their first two days in the Centre. This Committee also offers an orientation to the Vanier Centre's program as well as to each of the particular cottage programs from the point of view of the resident group. In addition, the Welcoming Committee of each cottage assumes responsibility for orientation of residents to the basic routines of a cottage.

Incentive Programs

The Department has initiated an Incentive Allowance Plan including the provision of canteens, effective from May, 1969. Such a plan highlights the vital importance of a correctional program, emphasizing positive rewards for purposeful behaviour.

valuation Committees, which are composed of the cottage supervisor, the clinical and administrative representatives to a cottage, correctional officers, and two resident representatives, share in the review of weekly assessments prepared by each cottage correctional officer and each vocational training supervisor as well as the academic staff. These reports and the ensuing discussion determine the level of assignment for that particular resident in the incentive allowance scheme and, also, the amount of earned remission which they will be awarded in any one month.

In the Ingleside cottage the resident representatives also prepare evaluation reports and therefore have an even more significant role responsibility in valuation processes.

Educational Program

While an important aspect of the educational program provided at the Centre is the opportunity to take part in a regular academic program, an equally important aim is to utilize academic training as a means of affecting the residents' attitudes and social functioning. Residents involved in the academic program often are not expected to continue with school involvement in the community but may be dramatically affected by their success in specific educational involvement while at the Centre.

Commercial classes, home economics, including food preparation, budgeting, and home sewing, arts and crafts, and a hairdressing training program which operates a Department of Labour approved course complement the academic programs.

The Recreation Director provides both formal training in physical education and leisure-time activities.

Vocational Training Programs

In addition to the vocational training in hairdressing, the Centre provides a program in industrial sewing, volume cooking, dry cleaning and laundry operation, and commercial housekeeping services.

Accommodation for 20 residents is provided in the industrial sewing area, which, in contrast with the home economics home sewing program, emphasizes an introduction to the equipment and methods used in industry.

A chef provides training for residents who wish to learn volume cooking in the Vanier Centre's modern kitchen, which provides food for delivery to each cottage.

The dry cleaning and laundry unit includes equipment used in modern industry and provides an opportunity for employment preparation in these fields.





The appointment of a Housekeeping Service Supervisor reflects our desire to utilize all work programs at the Centre as training vehicles. The Centre's modern construction and equipment provides training facilities in cleaning methods which allow residents to prepare themselves for employment in this rapidly expanding commercial field.

Naturally, in all vocational training areas, the emphasis, consistent with the program emphasis throughout the Centre, is upon encouraging the resident to examine her level of functioning and her interpersonal relationships. Regular meetings within each area provide a formal opportunity for such examination to take place.

Volunteers

Volunteers, usually representatives of the voluntary segment of organized aftercare agencies, were an important aspect of the Mercer Reformatory program and have assumed an increasing role at the Vanier Centre.

As well as assisting in a variety of leisure-time programs, volunteer groups have provided ongoing programs of self-improvement including grooming, dress, deportment, presentation for employment interviews, and assistance with bonding. Volunteers are involved in accompanying residents into the community on "pre-release" days, when employment interviews, accommodation arrangements, and other preparations vital to reintegration into the community may occur. These opportunities for somewhat more formal program involvement have increased considerably with the inception of the Department's Temporary Absence Program. This Program will allow residents extended absences into the community for specific purposes as well as day-time absences for academic and employment involvement.



Correctional programs increasingly attempt to reduce reintegration problems for residents by maintaining them in closer contact with the community throughout their incarceration. Volunteers play a very important role in this continuing contact with the community.

Conclusion

Essential to the therapeutic community programming is the emphasis upon feedback of information to all participants, residents and staff alike, so that both therapeutic and administrative evaluation may constantly occur. The Vanier Centre staff share with our residents in a great enthusiasm to effect this program, and view these program developments as an important step in this Department's progressive correctional programming.

ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

The year's activities have been characterized by many innovations. The Department of Correctional Services Act, passed in 1968, replaced some 18 pieces of legislation which governed the Department's operations. In 1969 certain sections which had waited passage of the Criminal Code revisions became law. These legislative changes provided greater scope for the rehabilitative commitment of the Department.

Prior to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the marked discrepancy between the federal rates of remission of sentence and those allowed reformatory inmates had a deleterious effect upon inmate morale. Escapes were sometimes attempted in the early stages of a long reformatory sentence; the rationale being that even with an additional sentence added on recapture, a penitentiary sentence would mean an earlier release. The equalization of federal and provincial remission rates removed this incentive for escape and eliminated the resentment some inmates experienced concerning this issue.

In May of 1969 the Department initiated its Incentive Allowance Plan. Under this plan each inmate, student, or patient who applies himself to his rehabilitative program receives a weekly spending and savings allowance. The allowance is graded into four steps and everyone starts at the lowest grade.

At the end of each month, until the maximum is reached, the individual meets with a committee to discuss his conduct and application over the month, and to learn of the committee's decision in the matter of his upgrading. Such face-to-face contact and discussion is very helpful to the man in that it provides him with necessary "feedback" on how well or how poorly he is applying himself to his program. The material incentive of the allowance reinforces good efforts, and failure to be upgraded discourages misbehaviour and lack of effort.

The incentive allowance contains a savings and a spending portion. The saving of an amount of money each week is a new experience for some, and is hoped that the pleasure of watching the balance grow for a good purpose will encourage such persons to save on release.

In conjunction with the initiation of the incentive allowance plan, inmate canteens were introduced into each institution. Instead of the previous system of giving each inmate a weekly issue of tobacco, each man now makes his selection of confections, tobaccos and sundries in the canteen and pays for his purchase with the spending portion of his incentive allowance.



The new Act provides for temporary absence from a correctional institution for medical, rehabilitative, and humanitarian reasons. An absence of up to three days may be authorized by the institution Superintendent. More extensive absences require authorization by the Deputy Minister of the Department. In addition, a series of daily leaves for education or employment purposes may be authorized.

Both forms of absence are being granted. In assessing a request for temporary absence, due consideration is given to the applicant's ability to accept the responsibility of unescorted absence in relation to possible risk to the community, as well as the specific role the absence will play in the man's rehabilitation.

Extended daily temporary absences have been granted for purposes of attending high school, college, and university as well as for specific courses of training which are not available in the Department's institutions. In such cases, the individual leaves the correctional institution each day, unescorted, for the period of training, returning on completion of that period.

Such extended absences have been authorized, also, to allow a man to continue with his job, or to start a new job and to allow for visits home at times of family crisis. While it is intended to use the temporary absence program wherever it is indicated that its use may be an effective rehabilitative tool, the program can never become a panacea. Every application is carefully studied and dealt with on an individual basis; to date the program has been very successful and its success has been due in no small measure to the care given to studying each application.

In Ontario an adult offender is one who has passed his sixteenth birthday. The adult male offender population comprises a heterogeneous group, covering a wide age range, and presenting a spectrum of personality types and problems.

Many different types of correctional facilities have been developed to accommodate the needs of such a diverse population: a psychiatric diagnostic centre, treatment clinics, educational and trades training facilities, industrial training in institutions ranging from maximum security at Millbrook to the completely open settings of the forestry camps.

Training Centres

The first training centre was established at Brampton in 1947. The concept of the training centre consisted of placing the youth who was free of serious personality problems in an open setting, which would emphasize the values and rewards of self-responsibility; this social setting to be coupled with training of an academic and vocational nature.

The over-all program would encourage community participation in various forms, with student committee to participate in program administration and development; and opportunities for informal interaction between students and teaching and supervisory staff.



The Brampton program has proved highly successful over the years and was extended in the first instance to Burtch Training Centre, accommodation 60, which was established particularly to deal with slow learners. In recent years training centres have been established at Fort William, Monteith, and Rideau. Each has accommodation for 60 youths under the age of eighteen, or between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, who are serving their first term of imprisonment. In general, the students attend school for half of each day spending the other half in the vocational training shops under the guidance of teachers or trade instructors skilled not only in the particular trade, but also in working with the young offender.

During the past year, new dormitory and shop buildings have been completed at Brampton, Burtch, and Rideau Training Centres.

Brampton is undertaking a revision of the trades training aspects of the program at the present time as a response to the changing patterns of skill requirements and skill demands in our complex, technological, society.

Reformatories

Guelph Reformatory is the largest of the provincial correctional institutions. In accordance with departmental policy of striving for institutions with a capacity of not more than 200 beds, Guelph Reformatory has been undergoing systematic reduction in size over the years. This institution receives all youths under eighteen years of age from southern and western Ontario, and all those serving their first sentences of imprisonment.

Youths who are eligible for the Brampton or Burtch training centre programs are given psychological tests and interviews, and a case history is completed on each before they appear for personal interview before a Selection Committee.

For the offender who does not wish to become involved in a training centre program or who is not considered suitable for an open setting of the training centre type, the reformatory provides academic upgrading; vocational training in bricklaying, motor mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, sheetmetal, painting and decorating, and upholstering; or there is employment in one of the shops, the service industries, the agricultural program, or the forestry camp program.

As in most other provincial institutions, a full range of recreational services is provided, including library, television, and sports. The offenders' spiritual needs are met by full-time clergy. An officer-led group counseling program is available to the Guelph inmates, and over 100 inmates are voluntarily involved in it.



Mimico Reformatory, capacity 350, is located in the western suburbs of Toronto. This medium security institution serves short-term recidivists 18 years and over. It offers an industrial program, with classroom teaching up to grade 8 available to inmates who wish to upgrade their education. An active officer-led group counseling program is now in its third year. There are two forestry camps associated with this institution. Valuable industrial land previously farmed at this institution has been sold and the reformatory will be replaced by a training centre and reformatory in the near future.

Millbrook Reformatory is the maximum security adult male institution. With 200 individual cells, in a series of separate wings, it houses severe behaviour problem inmates from other adult male institutions, sexually deviated offenders, drug addicts, arsonists, and escapees.

A full recreational program is provided despite the maximum security features of the institution. There are classrooms and a teaching staff of three. However, the program is primarily industrial in nature.

Hard drug users or addicts are housed at Millbrook prior to selection for treatment at the Alex G. Brown Clinic. Pedophiles (child molesters) are similarly screened at Millbrook for treatment at the Clinic. Reconstruction at this institution will convert part of the facilities for use as a Regional Detention Centre, with the remaining portion being used to accommodate severe behaviour problems and escape risks.

Industrial Farms

The four small industrial farms at Fort William, Monteith, Burtch, and Rideau, accept recidivists over 18 years of age who are serving relatively short terms of imprisonment.

The rehabilitative program of these settings focuses upon work in industries of various types, farming operations, and maintenance services.

Burwash Industrial Farm, situated some 25 miles south of Sudbury on the Trans-Canada Highway, receives recidivists over 18 years serving lengthier sentences.

The Burwash institution comprises a combined cell-dormitory complex called "Main Camp," housing up to 400 inmates; a 200-room unit called "Camp Bison," and two forestry camps, Portage Lake and Wendigo Lake.

Burwash offers vocational trades training in machine shop practice, bricklaying, oil burner servicing, and sheetmetal fabrication. There are a number of production and maintenance industries in which inmates are occupied. A competent teaching staff offers courses to upgrade inmates academically. Courses not available at the institution are obtainable by correspondence. At the time of writing, four inmates were engaged in a live-in study-out trades training program authorized under the regulations providing for temporary absence for educational and vocational purposes.

These four trainee inmates attend a welding course in Sudbury in the afternoons and are being taught elementary school subjects at the institution in the mornings.



Forestry Camps

These minimum security settings provide meaningful work programs for the inmates who are suitable for forestry camp placement. Sault Ste. Marie jail operates McCreight's Camp, Guelph Reformatory administers Camp Oliver, Mimico Reformatory operates Camps Hillsdale and Lendrie, Burwash Industrial Farm operates Wendigo Lake and Portage Lake Camps, and Millbrook Reformatory operates Durham Camp.

With the exception of Durham Camp, which has 4 beds, the forestry camps accommodate up to 10 men. Valuable community projects are undertaken and, in association with the Department of Lands and Forests, tree planting, pruning, logging, and road building activities are carried out and provide healthy, useful work.

A new camp under construction in Dufferin County will assist in the development of the forestry resources of that area.

Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic

This 108-bed male facility, located in Metropolitan Toronto, offers treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, and pedophilia.

These disorders are recognized as being more responsive to treatment by psychotherapeutic techniques than by other methods, therefore the program in each case is structured around such treatment concepts. The supervisory officers are part of a team which also includes aftercare staff and clinically trained professionals.

The sexual disorder of pedophilia is treated by psychotherapy and a newer form of therapy termed aversive conditioning. The program requires approximately 6 months of treatment time.

Drug addicts are enrolled in a 3-month treatment program, and alcoholics are offered treatment during the last 40 days of sentence.

Balanced diet, recreation, occupational therapy, and participation in patient committees round out the program.

On completion of treatment, patients are discharged into the community, through either expiry of sentence or parole. A strong aftercare program generates "feedback" on treatment effectiveness in the course of providing necessary forms of assistance after release.

The Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic is a unique facility in the North American corrections field. It is a centre for teaching approved by the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto, and it provides field placements for community college students pursuing studies in social sciences.



Guelph Neuropsychiatric Clinic

This Clinic accepts inmates from any other adult male institution who are referred there for psychiatric evaluation by an institution physician. The inmate, after assessment, may be given outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Guelph Reformatory, may be accepted as an inpatient at the Clinic for treatment, may be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility, or, when appropriate, returned to the care of the referring medical officer with recommendations for treatment.

The treatment staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, a psychometrist, and registered nurses assist in the training of departmental correctional staff and participate in seminars attended by personnel from many disciplines.

JAILS AND INSPECTIONS BRANCH



The Quinte Regional Detention Centre, presently under construction, is the first of a series of centres, each of which will replace a number of local jails with a modern correctional institution.

The year 1968-69 ended with a great deal accomplished in the task of modernizing many of the old jails taken over by the province as from January 1st, 1968. Much, of course, remains to be done, although this can only be a temporary measure until such times as necessary replacements can be carried out.

The Minister's Task Force, appointed in March 1968, has continued with its surveillance in relation to the needs and priorities of the jails, and close liaison is maintained between the Task Force and this Branch. Jails have been provided with new equipment, facilities, and services to meet necessary minimum standards as an interim measure.

Primary emphasis has been placed in three areas: (a) inmate health and welfare, (b) the role of the correctional officer, and (c) the renovation of existing buildings.

Inmate Health and Welfare

Measures taken to ensure that the health and welfare of inmates is safeguarded have included:

- providing additional or more modern medical equipment
- improving methods of food preparation and serving with particular emphasis on dietary needs
- replacing old steel beds with beds of modern design
- issuing mattresses and pyjamas to all inmates
- introducing sports and recreational programs where space has permitted and thus eliminating the old concept of exercise as merely walking in pairs around the exercise yard

While some of these may seem to be relatively minor changes they are of great importance to inmates, particularly to those inmates who have considered the lack of simple comforts an accurate reflection of the community's lack of concern.

Role of the Jail and of Jail Staff

The Department of Correctional Services Act, 1968, was designated to cover all phases of the Department's operations in dealing with adults, as well as anticipated changes in the Criminal Code whereby inmates in our jails and institutions would be granted statutory in addition to earned remission. The Act also provided for selected inmates to undertake work or training in the community prior to their release. In accommodating these provisions the former county and city jails must assume an expanded role.

In the past, the function of the jail could be described simply as that of a "holding unit." A person arrested would be remanded to a jail and held there pending his trial. After conviction and sentence, it was merely a question of retaining him in a jail until he was transferred to a reformatory. Little or nothing was done for him, or asked of him: he sat and he waited.

The Department of Correctional Services Act made the operation and management of the jails a responsibility of the province. It was thus possible for the first time for the jails to be integrated within the total correctional system. In keeping with our Statement of Purpose, rehabilitation had then to assume as much importance as safekeeping. Recognition had to be given, for example, to the fact that when a person is arrested for the first time and taken to a jail it is his initiation into the correctional system. His initial experience may well have a profound effect upon his future attitude to rehabilitation. It is therefore important that his experience be a positive one, and it follows that well-trained staff with the ability to counsel and impart correct information in answer to anxious questions may do much toward reducing the traumatizing effects of being incarcerated for the first time.

The need for the correctional officer in the jail to become fully aware of the opportunities which now exist for him to become an effective rehabilitation

force is given further emphasis by some of the changes sought by this Department and recently effected in federal legislation. Provision is now made for inmates to be temporarily absent for certain defined purposes such as employment and education; thus it is now possible for a reformatory inmate who has work awaiting him in his own community to be transferred from the reformatory to his local jail so that he may live in, but work out of, the jail. It will become increasingly important, if these opportunities are to be realized fully, for jail staff to work in cooperation with aftercare officers, parents, employers, school principals and others to ensure that all possible help is given to the inmate in his attempt to reestablish himself.

The new role of the jail clearly makes new demands on jail staff. To meet these demands it is essential that jail Superintendents are kept completely informed and up to date on recent changes in legislation and on consequent administrative changes. Regular seminars have been held with the Superintendents to discuss the procedures which have had to be initiated to cope with these new opportunities and to discuss their future implications. In addition, the Administrator of Jails and his staff are visiting the jails constantly to ensure that the principles and procedures of the temporary absence program are familiar to all staff.

Renovation of Existing Buildings

A continuous program of maintenance and renovation has proceeded to the point where, even in such a short time, it would be difficult to recognize some of the old jails. This applies to the interior as well as to the exterior. This program of modernization and renovation can only be a temporary measure, however, since eventual replacement with regional facilities is necessary to enable jail staff to carry out their important function within the total correctional process. The enthusiastic response on the part of the present jail staff to the progress which has already taken place has been most gratifying.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE



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PART TIME MEMBERS

Board of Parole Statement Year ending March 31, 1969

No. appeared for parole consideration:

Men.....	2,114
Women.....	<u>156</u>
Total.....	2,270

No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:

Men.....	1,205
Women.....	<u>92</u>
Total.....	1,297

Total number of paroles in effect on April 1, 1968:

Men.....	594
Women.....	<u>42</u>
Total.....	636

Total number on parole at any time during fiscal year:

Men.....	1,832
Women.....	<u>145</u>
Total.....	1,977

Total number of paroles terminated during fiscal year:

Men.....	999
Women.....	<u>95</u>
Total.....	1,094

Completed successfully:

Men.....	843	or	84%
Women.....	<u>83</u>	or	87%
Total.....	926	or	85%

PAROLE SERVICES

During the past year the Ontario Board of Parole held 220 monthly meetings in 18 of the Department's adult institutions. Some 2,270 men and women appeared before the Board for parole consideration. Of this number, 57 per cent were granted parole. Of those who were granted parole, 85 per cent completed their paroles successfully. In addition, 1,195 cases were reviewed by the Board at meetings in Main Office.

Parole has a number of advantages. It stimulates a person to take full advantage of institutional facilities and so be better prepared for a productive life in the community. The possibility of gaining parole also helps to produce more desirable attitudes, better work habits, and better conduct while undergoing sentence.

Parole, in allowing a reduction in the time spent in an institution, provides a flexible release date which makes it possible for an individual to be released when the greatest amount of benefit has been derived from the institution's education, trade training, and treatment programs.

A parolee has the advantage of counseling and assistance which might not otherwise be sought. This is often an important factor in enabling him to be self-supporting and to support his family almost as soon as he returns to the community. Thus, family ties are strengthened and self-respect is restored. The possibility that parole may be revoked may act as a deterrent to further antisocial behaviour.

Through the evaluation of parole effectiveness, the efficacy of programs at individual institutions may be measured, and thus a very thorough system of record keeping is necessary for this group.

The advice of the Chairman of the Ontario Board of Parole was sought during the year by two provinces which are reorganizing their own parole programs.

Plans have been made to have members of the Board visit a few of the most progressive Parole Boards in the United States in order that ideas of mutual interest may be exchanged.

As a research project the Board is undertaking to make a comprehensive study of a large sample of parole violators.

After 11 years of faithful and devoted service to the Board, Mrs. J. I. Ross retired in February, 1969. The appointment of Mrs. Stefan Buszynski, who is active in a number of civic organizations, became effective February 12, 1969.



PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

*Douglas Penfold, M.A.
Executive Director
Professional Services Division*



Preamble

The Professional Services Division is concerned with the provision of professional service personnel to support institutional programs directly related to the reintegration into society of those in our care.

The Directors of the Education, Research, Chaplaincy, Farms, Food, Medical, Psychology, and Social Work Branches, provide technical guidance, in their fields of competence, to departmental programs and interpret the correctional role of these disciplines to the professional communities.

The Aftercare Service provides a major line service to residents and former residents who require guidance and help in their readjustment to society. The Research Branch is becoming increasingly important and active in the development of systems for the scientific evaluation of our programs. The outcomes of short-term studies are already being considered and acted upon where appropriate.

Of particular interest to the development of social service facilities within the Department is the establishment of a Master of Correctional Administration (M.C.A.) Course at the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa. The Centre is training students at the graduate level to fill administrative positions within correctional organizations. However, not all of the graduates will be interested mainly in administration and many of them will be filling social service functions in correctional agencies. The training and orientation of such persons has, of course, primarily the needs of correctional institutions in mind. During the summer of 1969 the Department employed twenty of these students. We hope to attract a number of the graduates of this program to our operations on a permanent basis. With the

integration of the former municipal jails, it is hoped that many of these graduates will provide us with the personnel necessary for the development of a more sophisticated classification, assessment, and counseling service at the jail level. The development of Regional Detention Centres will enable us to make more extensive use of such personnel for these purposes.

The Quinte Regional Detention Centre, presently under construction, will provide us with modern facilities for developing a classification pattern that can be used for other regional detention centres presently in the planning stage.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Department's psychologists and psychometrists provide a variety of assessment and treatment services at a number of settings throughout the Department. They work in conjunction with other members of the correctional team. The team approach is exemplified at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic where five full-time psychologists work very closely with members of other disciplines and correctional officers in the treatment process.

Psychologists based at our larger correctional facilities visit institutions where no psychologists are available. In the case of men, referrals are evaluated and if psychiatric assessment is indicated, arrangements are made for transfer to the Neuropsychiatric Clinic at Guelph for more refined assessment and possible psychiatric treatment, either on an inpatient or an outpatient basis.

The psychiatric treatment facility at Galt provides services to juvenile girls within the training school system. Where appropriate, transfers are made to specialized facilities within the Department of Health and, in some cases, to private community agencies.

During the last year, a full-time qualified psychologist was appointed to the Rideau Industrial Farm and Training Centre for the first time in the history of the institution. This is indicative of the increasing movement of the Industrial Farms toward the provision of full-time professional personnel to act as consultants in our attempts at attitude change.

The operant conditioning and counseling program at the girls' Diagnostic and Treatment Centre in Galt continues to develop in conjunction with some faculty members from the University of Waterloo. The ongoing research in this program continues to receive the support of the Ontario Mental Health Foundation.

SOCIAL WORK

Social workers continue to take an increasingly important role in the operation of our programs. In some settings it is found that the use of social workers, as well as other professionals, in the role of staff resource personnel not only increases the effectiveness of the correctional staff and others who have direct contact with residents but also increases the over-all effectiveness of the social workers themselves. Within the last year, the number of senior social work positions in the Department has increased. This attracted (and hopefully will continue to attract) senior social workers who have to date made major contributions to these operations to the benefit of the service itself and to the satisfaction of the professional. It is hoped that these senior people will attract more junior, relatively inexperienced social workers to these settings and that they will be able to provide guidance and supervision for recent graduates during their initial periods of service. This should provide the professional interaction necessary for the development of competence in the social services. Social workers are becoming increasingly involved in work with families of children and adults in our care: since it is the policy of our Department to return children to their own homes if it is at all possible and reasonable to do so, some work must be done with the families. Good family relationships and positive support by the family are essential if children are going to continue the behavioural change established in the school.





EDUCATION

Continuing emphasis has been placed on correctional education during the year. Full-time teachers and instructors now total over two hundred. Part-time teachers provide courses in the evenings and during the summer. Correspondence courses and attendance at community schools, colleges, and universities extended the educational opportunities for students.

The Ontario Department of Education approves all our courses and their Area Superintendents visit our schools regularly. The Department's teachers are employed on a contract basis and are fully qualified to teach in Ontario schools; many previously have had extensive experience in community schools. Salaries and fringe benefits are similar to those in regular schools. A new Special Leave Program was instituted this year to allow teachers with long service and outstanding ability to return to university with Departmental assistance. The trend toward long-term professional commitment on the part of many teachers and instructors to the field of correctional education is of great benefit to the student in training school and in the rehabilitation of the adult offender.

JUVENILES

Students in the training schools attend school full time. Through a Classification System based on an educational model, students are sent to the school most appropriate to them educationally. Many schools provide special options geared to social reeducation: family life, psychology, sociology, and youth and the law are examples, as is the extramural program in driver education. Inter-school competitions in the creative arts, public speaking, and athletics have continued this year.

Since our students respond favourably to educational technology, much has been done in this area. Several video tape recorders have been placed in the larger schools and are being used to tape television programs for later use as well as to create original programs. Film appreciation and film-making programs have been established in a number of schools; for example, a ten-day Film Workshop at Glendale School and a short course for the girls at Kawartha Lakes School were carried out.

Educational innovations such as our contemporary reading program, driver education, team teaching, and flexible scheduling, have been extended to additional schools. The vocational program at Kawartha Lakes School was considerably extended by the appointments of a teacher of cosmetology, a commercial teacher, and the building of three additional classrooms. Four new classrooms were also provided at Pine Ridge School.

ADULTS

More emphasis is being placed on the growth and development of sound adult education programs and some thirty-six academic teachers and twenty-six trade instructors are now involved. The appointment of an Assistant Director of Education, Kenneth N. Beckwith, with a Doctorate in Adult Education from the University of Chicago, will be of great assistance in this area.

The main educational emphasis in the adult institutions is in the Department's five training centres where students receive intensive academic and vocational upgrading. An additional teacher was

vided both at Brampton and Burtch in order to tend the educational programs at these two training centres. The teacher at Burtch will work with students who have special educational needs.

Considerable work has been done in the development of Manpower Retraining Courses in cooperation with the Federal Department of Manpower, particularly at the Brampton Training Centre, through Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology. Efforts are being made to extend these programs.



Committees have been formed to evaluate existing programs in the light of Manpower needs in the province and several changes have been instituted. Under new legislation, an increasing number of students are being sent out from departmental schools to schools in the community, which have greater resources, when the student's needs cannot be met fully within the department. Some Correspondence Course students did very well on their examinations this year—one received an Ontario Scholarship on the completion of a full grade 13 program. A new course in Defensive Driving is being tried and will be used more widely in 1969-70.

The quality of instruction in all schools was considerably improved through a number of professional development activities. Eighty-five teachers attended summer school, twelve in the field of special education, with the Department's assistance. A two-day New Teachers' Orientation Seminar was held early in September, and a number of Head Teacher and Curriculum Committee Meetings were held throughout the year. The Department, in cooperation with George Brown College, has established an in-service training program for trade instructors on advanced teaching techniques.





LIBRARY SERVICES

Library services are provided for all inmates and students under the jurisdiction of the Department. Libraries ranging from small collections of recreational reading matter to comprehensive collections numbering some 9,000 volumes are available at all 82 facilities operated by the Department throughout Ontario. Professional librarians advise and guide the various institutions in the provision of library service, and considerable use is made of the library by the inmate and student population.

Adults

With the opening of the Vanier Centre for Women the library at the Mercer was transferred to its new quarters – a well-lighted room situated in the Activities Building in close proximity to the school classrooms.

The opening of a new building to house the Burtch Training Centre has provided the library there with new quarters. Here, too, the library is easily accessible to students and teachers.

The collection of books in French and in foreign languages housed at Guelph Reformatory was strengthened, and books in ten languages, other than French and English, are now available. A catalogue was prepared and arrangements were made for other institutions to call upon the resources of this collection when required. A small collection of books in large print kept at the Mimico Reformatory is also catalogued and available to other institutions.

Juveniles

Library services were improved in two schools by moving the libraries into larger rooms in the academic area. One problem in all school libraries is providing sufficient material for students to research projects in depth. In an effort to overcome this, an experiment is being carried out with a collection of books and other materials on a specific subject. The collection is transferred from school to school as the need arises and, on the basis of our experience with it, it is hoped that this approach can be extended to cover other subject areas which are of importance to youngsters.

Jails

Jails throughout the province are visited by members of the library staff. All jails now have collections of books and although a large proportion of their book stock could be considered light reading there is some demand for more serious material and this is being provided.

Staff Library

Increasing use is being made of the Staff Library at Main Office and all levels of staff are encouraged to take advantage of its facilities. Small supplementary collections are provided at many institutions and these, too, help to keep staff informed of current developments in the fields of criminology and penology.

RESEARCH

General Research Policy

The over-all direction of research in the Department towards an assessment and evaluation of the effectiveness of correctional services in order to assist the solution of problems at various levels of operation.

A very pragmatic, operationally oriented approach is taken, aimed at improving administrative policy and treatment programs in order to implement the most effective correctional and rehabilitative services for both adults and juveniles.

Operational research studies are initiated, designed, and conducted by Research Branch personnel. However, since many of the operational problems studied are derived directly from problems faced by correctional personnel in the performance of their duties, institutional personnel are encouraged to submit research topics for consideration.

It has been the Department's policy to maintain cooperation in research with the university community.

Emphasis will continue to be placed upon the maintenance of a close liaison between the Department and the provincial universities, with a view to the effective practical use of information gained through research. This cooperation with universities is most important since it also aids in encouraging suitable graduates in the social sciences to consider embarking on careers in the field of corrections.

Research is encouraged and may be conducted by agencies, other than universities, whose functions relate directly to those of the Department (e.g., The Elizabeth Fry Society collaborated on a study of the male offender).

The Director of Research and his staff act as coordinators and technical advisors in all research projects carried out by other agencies under the direct auspices of the Department. The studies in this category must be first judged methodologically sound, and should be of some practical value to the Department or to the field of corrections in general.

Objectives and Areas of Inquiry

Operational research describes, assesses, and evaluates programs and methods employed at various levels of treatment. The following areas of investigation fall in more or less chronological sequence:

1. The offender is received, assessed, and classified into some treatment program. Research studies are needed to evaluate the methods, procedures, and criteria used in these processes.
2. Institutional experiences are set up to effect a change in attitudes and behaviour. Focusing on the effect of intra-institutional attitude and behavioural changes on later successful or unsuccessful readjustment in the community, the effects of specific modes of treatment, for example, staff/inmate interaction, group and individual counseling, educational experience, and so on, will be investigated.
3. To improve the effectiveness of staff in the rehabilitative process, examination of the recruitment process, selection criteria, on-the-job training, and staff training courses is necessary. The classification of duties of correctional officers, an assessment of the attitudes of correctional officers toward rehabilitation, and the relationships and interactions among staff are also potential research topics.
4. The development of statistical prediction tools will result in the identification of personal background and institutional experience factors which are related to specific post-release outcomes, such as the probability of parole violation and/or recidivism and the suitability of an individual inmate for minimum or maximum aftercare supervision. These tools have additional uses in terms of aiding in the assignment of inmates to institutional rehabilitation programs and the comparison of treatment programs without the necessity of random selection and assignment.
5. Examination of community resources available to adult and juvenile offenders, and their utilization of these resources, will be of considerable value in the isolation of factors which affect adjustment within the community.

Specific Research Topics

The following projects are either in the planning and development phase or in various stages of completion:

1. Computerized Information System

As a first step towards a "total" information system, plans are being developed, in cooperation with other branches within the Department, for a computer-

based facility to process, store, retrieve, and display information on both adults and juveniles who enter the correctional system. A preliminary report is in preparation. The system will provide improved information services on offenders and children in training school to meet operational, statistical, and research information requirements.

2. Behaviour Modification Program

The University of Waterloo is continuing its involvement in a study of the effectiveness of behaviour modification techniques on the community readjustment of girls at Grandview School, Galt.

3. Training Schools: Classification System

The present classification system for assigning wards to training schools is being assessed, via a longitudinal study of a large sample of wards admitted to training schools in the fiscal year 1966-67.

4. Transfer of Wards to Community Schools

A study of information problems existing in the process of transferring wards from training schools to community schools is being conducted, with respect to the nature of the problems and possible solutions.

5. Developmental Research

Using data collected in the training school system and at the Brampton Training Centre, the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, under the leadership of Dr. Tadeusz Grygier, Director of the Centre, is engaged in research with a view to developing new methods of predicting the success and failure of correctional programs in achieving their goal. This is a long-term research program.

6. Correctional Officer Training Program

This study constitutes an analysis of the existing correctional officer training course, the specification of training objectives, the development of a training program designed to meet these objectives, and the assessment of the effectiveness of the program in achieving the objectives. (With Personnel Research, Department of Civil Service.)

7. The Adult Female Offender

In cooperation with researchers from the Elizabeth Fry Society, this is a descriptive project which involves an examination of data on all adult female offenders admitted to Mercer Reformatory during 1966, and the identification of variables predictive of recidivism and parole violation.

8. Halfway Houses in Ontario

This study will look at those released from an Ontario correctional institution who have subsequently spent some time in a halfway house, with a view to describing the characteristics of these offenders, examining the extent of further criminal behaviour, and identifying differences among offenders with favourable and unfavourable outcomes.

9. Temporary Absence Program

Inmates released for employment and education purposes will be followed up in terms of recidivism rates, later vocational and/or academic achievement, and support of family. Background data, as well as interviews examining the inmates' attitudes toward difficulties encountered in the program, will be assembled in order to evaluate factors related to successful versus unsuccessful program outcomes.

10. Monotonous Confinement

Volunteer inmates placed in solitary confinement will be compared to controls experiencing the usual institutional routine on the basis of changes in attitude and endocrinological indications of stress. This research is being carried out at Millbrook Reformatory by Trent University personnel.

11. Follow-up Study, Adult Males

A report on the further criminal activities of a large sample of men released from four correctional institutions. The follow-up period extends five years, from the fiscal year 1962-63.



RECREATION

ver the past year, the Department has continued its program of training and development of recreation staff. We are now at a point in the expansion of our recreational programs where we may expect to see the results of the training efforts that have been carried out during the last four years. Already there has been an increase of approximately 10 per cent in the number of programs available to residents in our institutions.

We are now ready to embark on the second phase of our expansion program. The training of recreation staff will continue but we will place more emphasis on the development of programs that offer the resident an opportunity to learn skills and develop interests which would be useful to him in his own personal growth and the occupation of his leisure time upon his return to the community.

All institutions recreational activities are of sufficient variety to provide interest to all residents. Sports and other types of recreation are varied according to the season; at many institutions team sports are played in local community leagues.

CHAPLAINCY

Departmental staff chaplains have now served an aggregate of 65 years of continuous service in corrections, an average of four years each. Three chaplains were recruited in the past year, two already having had clinical pastoral training in corrections.

The Clinical Pastoral Training Program sponsored by the Department and conducted by our trained personnel has continued, and, at the time of writing, there are five mature, experienced ministers in full-time internship training, eight theological students in the Orientation in Corrections Course, and eight ministers or graduate students studying the education or supervision of persons engaged in pastoral responsibilities in correctional institutions.

Twenty-two clergymen, active in the pastoral ministry, accept regular pastoral duties in the smaller correctional units or forestry camps. In addition to conducting weekly services of divine worship, they have assumed responsibilities for interviewing, teaching, group counseling, seminars, pastoral counseling, and recreational pursuits.

The many denominational representatives nominated by the ecclesiastical authorities and appointed as honorary members of the staff, continue to visit weekly at the provincial jails and are on call for emergencies. Although this ministry is undertaken by men with heavy burdens of responsibilities, already engaged in full-time ministry, in a seven-month period they made contact with 26,220 persons in the institutions. These chaplains indicate that:

- 50 per cent of the prisoners visited respond positively to such visits;
- 60 per cent of the chaplains find themselves hampered by lack of time and lack of adequate visiting facilities;
- 66 per cent, although active in this ministry, wish they were better trained for such tasks;
- 80 per cent report that they experience encouraging support from the staff of the institution for their ministry;
- 40 per cent feel that they would be greatly assisted if the church, as a whole, was more understanding concerning the work they attempt to do.

Two new chapels have been dedicated recently, one at Portage Lake Camp, and the other at Wendigo Lake Camp. These are beautiful buildings appreciated by staff, by residents, and by visitors to these institutions. Two two-day conferences have been held this past year for the staff chaplains.



MEDICAL SERVICES

With the exception of the four large provincial institutions, which have full-time medical officers on staff, residents in this Department's care receive medical services from private physicians in the community. Medical services are available just as they are in the community, and the physician is able to refer residents to local specialists and consultants as he does with his community patients. In those cases where a resident requires specialized treatment which must be administered in a hospital, arrangements are made for his transfer to hospital.

Psychiatrists play an important part in the clinical program and in the programs at assessment centres, and their services are also available on a part-time basis at other institutions. Along with other clinical staff, they assist in the training of departmental correctional staff and participate in seminars.

Dental care is provided in institutions either by full-time departmental dentists or by community dentists. Optical services are provided by community resources

AFTERCARE

Return to the community is a most important part of the correctional process. It is at this crucial time that support in the form of guidance, counseling, material assistance, and so on, is most needed by the school ward, parolee, or clinic patient in his adjustment. The Aftercare Service has a total staff of 26 located in 27 offices throughout the province.

juvenile

Aftercare staff, through regular home visits and contacts with agencies and community services, supply the schools with information as to the child's background and home conditions. The schools, in turn, keep the Aftercare Service advised of the child's progress towards graduation, and parents or foster parents are counseled in preparation for this.

Upon the child's graduation from the school, an Aftercare officer maintains a liaison with the school officials where the child is attending, works with parents or foster parents, and offers whatever support is required to assist the child in his readjustment in the community.

adult

Aftercare staff working at adult institutions are responsible for completing the release plans of inmates who have been granted parole. A community investigation is carried out and a report submitted to the Parole Board before a person is interviewed and considered for parole. In addition, inmates released at the expiration of their sentence may participate in a rehabilitation program which offers assistance in securing employment, living accommodation, special clothing, or other needs. Those who are sincere in their effort to effect a satisfactory adjustment are encouraged to maintain contact with the Aftercare Service in order that assistance will be readily available for any problems which may arise.

Clinic

The 12-month follow-up program of patients released from the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic is an effective means of providing guidance and assistance to this group who have special problems.

Aftercare staff carry the ex-patients on their caseload and report to the Clinic as to the progress and adjustment of each case.

Staff

In addition to the Annual Staff Conference, an in-service training program has been developed. Three courses a year will be conducted with a minimum of 12 officers attending each course. Staff also are involved in some form of continuing education, either through university extension or correspondence courses.

Statistics for Aftercare Service

Fiscal Year April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969

Total number of interviews for all purposes.....	31,311
Material assistance in addition to counseling:	
(a) Employment arranged.....	2,100
(b) Board and lodging arranged.....	2,341
(c) Meals.....	726
(d) Tools.....	105
(e) Clothing.....	1,927
(f) Other types of assistance.....	6,180
TOTAL.....	13,379
Employers contacted.....	4,969
Community investigations completed.....	4,704
Referrals to Agencies and Services.....	8,877





FOOD SERVICES

The prime purpose of the Food Service Branch is to supply food for inmates and students that will provide and maintain good health. The menus must be planned to meet Canada's dietary standards and, within the limits of cooking in large quantities, be served in an appetizing and wholesome manner. Equally important is the education of inmates in good eating habits.

Training is the main answer to both these problems — training in cooking and in attitudes concerning the importance of good nutrition.

About 400 inmates and students are occupied in the institutions' kitchens during any given day. They are involved in preparing, cooking, and serving food, and in the sanitary and cleaning aspects of kitchen operation.

In some institutions theory as well as practice in quantity cooking is taught. In most institutions inmates receive on-the-job training. When the inmate comes into the kitchen, he begins on a job requiring little skill. As he becomes more proficient at his job, he moves up to a more responsible one. If he shows interest in his work and willingness to learn he moves up quickly. Amongst his other duties, he can learn to cook meats and vegetables, sauces and gravies, and to make salads.

In the butcher shop an inmate can learn to process completely a carcass of beef or pork, preparing it as roasts, stewing meat, and other appropriate cuts. He also learns to make sausages and cure ham and corned beef.

If an inmate shows an aptitude for his job and has gained a good knowledge of it, he may be put in charge, under the supervision of a staff member, of a kitchen in a forestry camp where he is responsible for operating a kitchen serving about 50 people. Experience such as this should greatly increase his post-release chances of getting a job and subsequent promotion.

Four of the training schools have courses in quantity cooking to complement their academic program. Many of these youngsters, when they finish school, are placed in jobs in the food service industry.

F FARMS

The Department's farm operations are concerned primarily with the production of food, and they provide work for a relatively few and diminishing number of inmates: the level of farm operations within the Department has been reduced and Mimico farm has been phased out entirely.

The Department's farms however continue to play an increasingly important role, insofar as the province is concerned, in the provision of facilities and livestock for agricultural research and development in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and the University of Guelph. The cooperative research projects, including improvement of milk quality, growth factors in pigs, calf disease resistance, ovine leucosis, and a beef breed development program for cattle suitable for the north of the province, continue to be of special interest.

The total value of farm production for the last fiscal year was \$542,036, which included milk, beef, pork, poultry, eggs, vegetables, farm crops, including feed grain, and fruit.

ARM RECOVERIES

Guelph Reformatory.....	\$179,153
Hillbrook Reformatory.....	625
Mimico Reformatory.....	24,491
Wurtsch Industrial Farm.....	36,655
Port William Industrial Farm.....	35,675
Surwash Industrial Farm.....	146,667
Monteith Industrial Farm.....	53,414
Lejeau Industrial Farm.....	65,356
TOTAL.....	\$542,036



On January 29, 1969, the Vanier Centre for Women was officially opened by the Honourable Madame Georges P. Vanier and the Honourable John P. Robarts, Prime Minister of Ontario. Vanier Centre replaces the 75-year-old Mercer Reformatory with a totally modern concept of correctional design.

Madame Vanier, wife of the late Governor General of Canada, who graciously lent her family name to the Centre, was the guest of honour together with Mr. Robarts. Other members of the platform party were the Honourable Allan Grossman, Minister of this Department, who officiated as chairman, the Honourable William Davis, Minister of Education, Mr. L. R. Hackl, Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, Mr. T. R. Hilliard, Deputy Minister of Public Works, as well as a number of other persons directly or indirectly concerned with the Centre.

Approximately four hundred guests attended the opening ceremonies and participated in guided tours throughout the buildings. Refreshments were served in the staff dining room.





The Canadian Congress of Corrections held a nation-wide talent competition for all probationers, inmates and parolees of correctional institutions, and students in training schools. The best entries were put on display at the Vancouver Art Gallery during the Congress, from June 8/13, 1969. The different categories included painting, drawing, sculpture, Indian art, poetry and essays. The Province of Ontario received 37 per cent of the total awards, which amounted to \$710 in prize money. All winners received their prizes upon release.

The entry, the totem pole reproduced at right, was carved and painted in approximately five weeks and although it did not receive a first prize we are honoured to have it on display at Brampton Training Centre.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

In the correctional services field —the prime purpose of which is to help men to assume a productive role in the community — it is most important that there should be adequate participation by the community in the correctional program. Equally important is the participation of inmates in rehabilitative activities which incorporate many of the facets of community life.

During recent months the Minister established an ad hoc Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation to determine the extent to which individual citizens and citizen groups presently complement the work of the Department, and to indicate special functions which might be carried out by volunteers and which would materially assist in the rehabilitation of the offender.

Interim reports from this committee show that the members are very much aware that prospects for successful rehabilitation are often impeded by the inability of society to accept the ex-offender. They feel that this acceptance can best be achieved through an extensive program of public education and through the development of programs which involve citizens, individually or in groups, directly in the correctional process. In this way only can the public come to understand the nature of the problems faced by the offender upon his release.

Over the years the Department has steadily increased the participation of inmates and students in community activities. Students in training schools particularly have benefited greatly from the many opportunities afforded them to participate in community activities. Private individuals, social groups, service clubs, and business firms have, on numerous occasions, offered facilities or other assistance, thus enabling students to enjoy and appreciate the benefits of community resources. Most training schools are affiliated with their local high schools, play sports in leagues in the local community, and have interschool track and swim meets. Students, individually and in groups, have attended community

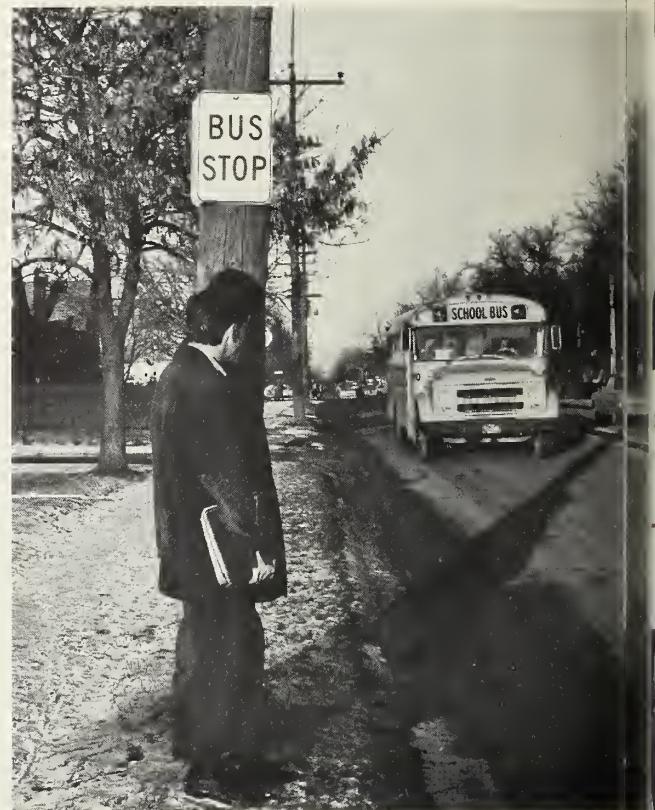
functions or invited members of the community into the school for special events, organized picnics, meetings, and dances. We wish to thank the people who have helped with these many and varied programs.

Prior to the amendments made to the Criminal Code in August 1969 the community's involvement in the institution program was restricted to visiting the institution for such purposes as recreation or entertainment, and to assisting the inmate upon his release. The new Criminal Justice Bill with its temporary absence provisions opens the door to a much more meaningful form of involvement in that the citizen can be of material assistance to the offender in the community while the sentence is still being served.

Public exhibitions, such as the Canadian National Exhibition, have been built entirely by inmates and, under the guidance of staff, erected on the exhibition site. Men from the more northerly institutions have carried out fire prevention and fire fighting programs, and inmates from the forestry camps have for a number of years been working on recreation areas in their locality.

Staff and volunteers from agencies such as John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, Street Haven, and Beverley Lodge visit our institutions regularly to work with inmates who have requested their assistance. The Salvation Army has full-time personnel in several institutions and part-time workers visit all others. The volunteer workers of Alcoholics Anonymous conduct programs in most of our adult institutions, offering support after release.

In addition, our programs have been enhanced by the interest and cooperation of the Harold King Farm, St. Leonard's House, Catholic Family Service, Hope Harbour, Scott Mission, Crippled Civilians, Sancta Maria House, Addiction Research Foundation, Canada Manpower Centres, and Ontario Government Departments, including Education, Labour, Health, Social and Family Services, and Justice.



TRADES AND INDUSTRIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE



Chairman
Stanley D. Hagerman
Retired (President,
Stewart-Warner Corp.
Canada Ltd.)

The members of this committee assess the Department's trade training and industrial production facilities and, where necessary, suggest updating of courses and equipment to ensure that each inmate is receiving training suitable either for employment purposes or for continuation of training upon release.

The committee advises on current employment policies and economic demands throughout the province, thus enabling the Department to offer every possible assistance to those inmates who are willing to apply the training they have received to suitable employment in the community, either while still serving a sentence or upon release.

The committee is composed of representatives from industry, business, agriculture, and labour, and from various departments of the federal and provincial governments.



Ford G. Brand
Vice-Chairman,
Toronto Transit
Commission



John David Fienberg
Member of the Board,
Consolidated Building
Corporation



Henry Weisbach
Executive Secretary,
Ontario Federation of
Labour



Dr. Lita-Rose
Betcherman
Director,
Women's Bureau,
Department of Labour



Walter F. Davy
Director, Industrial
Training Branch,
Department of Labour



Ralph E. Sewell
Chairman of the Board,
Coca-Cola Ltd.



R. Martin W. Pinker,
O.B.E.
Chairman, Minister's
Advisory Council on the
Treatment of the
Offender



S. A. Norton
Senior Administrator,
Applied Arts and
Technology Branch,
Department of
Education



Oakah L. Jones
President and General
Manager, Consumers'
Gas Company



Alex McKinney
Director, Ontario
Ploughmen's Association

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Dr. H. C. Hutchison
Administrator,
Adult Male Institutions

W. T. Vrooman
Director of Industries

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

R. T. J. West
Executive Director
*Administrative and Financial
Services Division*



Preamble

The development of new and improved programs throughout the Department has called for more flexibility in the service provided by this division, which includes Administrative Services, Systems and Procedures, Accounts, Auditing, Purchasing, Construction and Maintenance, and Industries.

A considerable amount of time was spent in the planning and development of new procedures with respect to the incentive allowance, new remission rates, and the temporary absence program.

By increasing the efficiency of support services, the economies effected by this division have permitted the reassignment of departmental resources and thus the expansion of those programs more directly related to achieving the objects delineated in the Department's Statement of Purpose.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Advances in correctional architecture are a very necessary complement to treatment programs: new correctional buildings must be compatible with new treatment programs and must facilitate their development.

The Vanier Centre for Women, completed at the end of the last fiscal year (1967-68), and the training school in Sudbury which is presently under construction are examples of this compatibility. Other buildings and institutions in the planning stage include additional Regional Detention Centres; a Clinic; a Staff Training College; an academic and

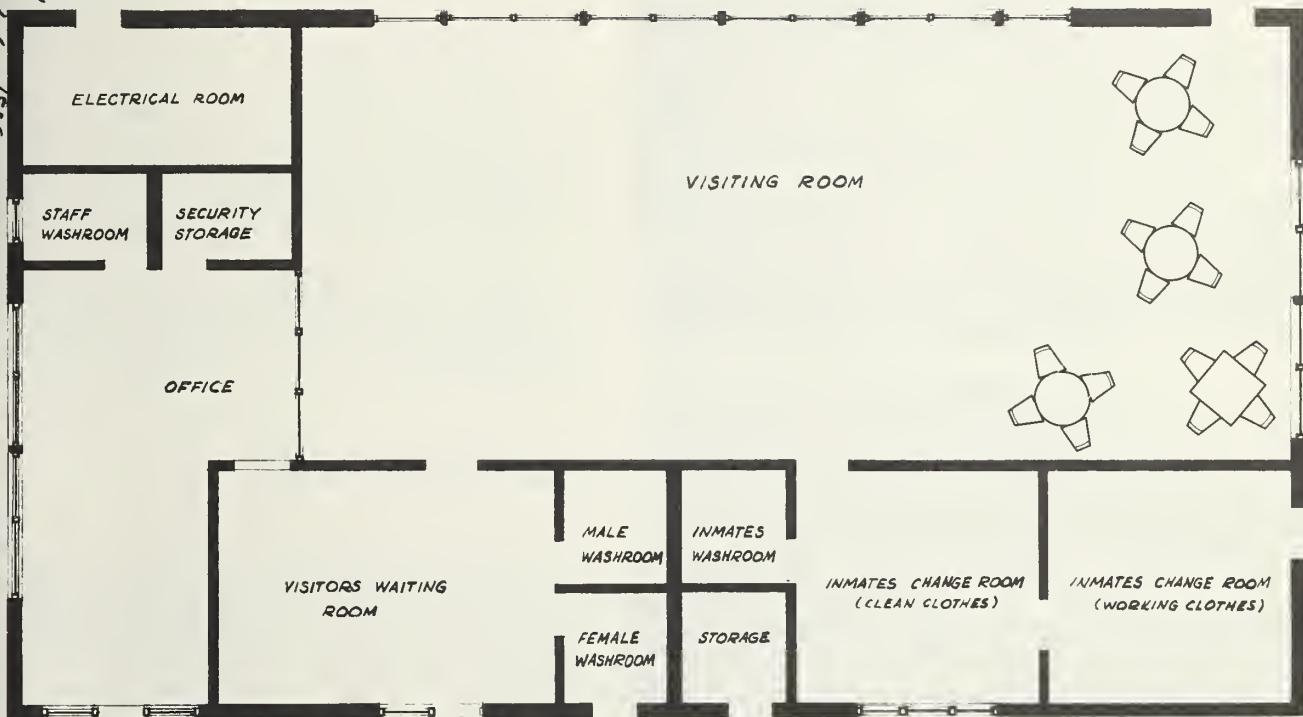
vocational complex at Pine Ridge School; alterations to the Galt Reception Centre; a perimeter security Training School; Visiting Facilities and a Recreation Centre, both at Burwash Industrial Farm; accommodation units at Rideau, Burtch, Brampton, and Fort William; a Reformatory and security Training Centre at Maplehurst; reconstruction at Millbrook Reformatory; and a Forestry Camp.

Recent advances in correctional building technology are incorporated in all our buildings. For example, except where vitally necessary, there will be no bars on the windows, instead, an appropriate jalousie-type window which has been developed by industry at the urging of this Department will be used.

INDUSTRY

The work provided in industrial shops at our institutions is designed to provide inmates with an opportunity to become accustomed to working under modern industrial conditions. We try to reflect the conditions under which a man might work in the community as nearly as possible, and at the same time we provide treatment and rehabilitative programs which are of paramount importance in bringing about behaviour and attitude changes.

Major improvements in the laundry and dry-cleaning operations have been carried out at four institutions. In addition to providing a service essential to all our institutions, this up-to-date machinery affords an opportunity for training in an industry which is in demand throughout the province.



in of the new visiting facilities at Burwash Industrial Farm

The metal fabrication plant established at Mimico Reformatory produces beds of our own design to meet the requirements of jails and other institutions.

The safety of those in our care is a major concern at times; however, an inmate who receives an injury as a result of an accident in one of our institutions and is, as a consequence, permanently handicapped may be eligible for a "compassionate allowance." This allowance is made when the injury occurs to the inmate while he is engaged in institutional activities (not just in industry). After appropriate medical treatment, the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board assesses the injury and makes recommendations with respect to any additional treatment required and for any financial settlement which may be indicated. This is paid to the inmate by the Department.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Guelph Reformatory.....	\$1,403,939
Millbrook Reformatory.....	988,917
Mimico Reformatory.....	99,294
Mercer Reformatory.....	30,826
Burwash Industrial Farm.....	248,213
Burwash Industrial Farm.....	73,530
Rideau Industrial Farm.....	186,320
Total.....	<u><u>\$3,031,042</u></u>

The full details of the variety of industrial production can be found on page 71.

SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES



*Beds and lockers manufactured at Mimico Reformatory
for use in our institutions*

This branch is responsible for the planning, initiation, and evaluation of methods, procedures, and record keeping throughout the Department.

Included in the projects this year was the opportunity afforded, by the assumption of responsibility for the complete operation of the jails, to institute an integrated system of record keeping for the adult offender. It is hoped to initiate a record card for detailing basic information at the jail level and utilize this throughout the Department's system, including post-release research. Using the same system, a record of pertinent information on children in training schools could be utilized in assessing program

The use of electronic data processing equipment is presently being studied, along with a manual information system which can parallel or precede the computer.

ACCOUNTING

Over the last few years the Department has changed and modified procedures in the accounts branch by the introduction of modern data processing equipment, with the consequent elimination of many tedious clerical duties.

Machine and modern programming techniques will continue to develop and combine to provide maximum efficiency and economy in departmental procedures.

PURCHASING

Commonly used items are purchased through the central purchasing office and we are setting up regionalized warehouses for such items, including food, clothing, and laundry supplies. A certain amount of local purchasing is carried out at each institution particularly with such items as the individualized clothing bought for the youngsters at our training schools.

We have concluded arrangements with the Department of Health to supply our drug and pharmaceutical requirements from their central pharmacy stock; this should bring about a significant decrease in drug costs.

A central inventory control system will ensure that supplies are available and will minimize the Department's investment in inventory.

ONTARIO
PLAN
TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

The five members of this board act in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding the current state of the training schools and the welfare of all wards admitted to the schools. An evaluation is made by the board of the plans for returning each ward to the community, either to his own home, a foster home, or a boarding home. This includes examination of the ward's history prior to his training school stay, his social and educational adjustment in the school, and the home to which he will graduate. The board then makes its recommendation to the Minister.



Howard R. Beattie, B.A.
Chairman

A graduate of London Normal School and the University of Western Ontario, Mr. Beattie did post-graduate work at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. In 1944 he was appointed the first Director of Guidance for the Department of Education, and from 1953-56 he served as Assistant Superintendent for both elementary and secondary school education. In 1956 he was appointed the first Superintendent of Special Services for the Department. He served as Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Committee for the Canadian Research Committee on Practical Education. On his retirement from the Ontario Department of Education in 1965, he was Director of the Special Services Branch of the Department.



Barry G. Lowes, M.A.

Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia, and McMaster. He owns and directs a camp for boys and girls in Haliburton. Mr. Lowes was a Trustee of the Toronto Board of Education from 1962-66, was Chairman of the Board in 1966, and served three terms as Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto School Board. He is presently Chairman of the Board of Governors of the George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, is an advisor to the Toronto Junior League and is a member of the Board of Directors of Hincks Treatment Centre.



C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.D.,
C.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has now retired as consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health but continues to serve on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Department of Transport.



Mrs. Stuart MacKay

Mrs. MacKay graduated with a degree in Commerce from the University of British Columbia. She is a past chairman of the Ontario Committee on Children, a member of the Board of Hincks Treatment Centre (formerly known as the Toronto Mental Health Clinic), a trustee of the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, and a past president of the Junior League of Toronto.



Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch

Dr. Lynch received her Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Toronto and holds an L.M. from the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies. She lectures on medical ethics at the School of Nursing of St. Michael's Hospital and is a member of the Philosophy Department at the University of St. Michael's College.

Mr. Howard R. Beattie served as chairman of this board from August 1968 to November 1969, during which time he has contributed greatly to the work of the board. His long and distinguished career in the field of education made him eminently suitable for this position. Mr. Beattie has retired for health reasons and the chairmanship has been filled by Mr. Barry G. Lowes, whom we welcome to this post.

Dr. J. M. Bennett retired from the board after serving for twenty-seven years, during which time he used his wide knowledge of children and their problems in the furthering of our programs. The Department is indebted to Dr. Bennett for his long and dedicated service.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Admissions to training schools are by order of a judge of the Ontario Provincial Courts (Family vision). Depending on their religion, youngsters go one of the three Roman Catholic training schools or the appropriate Reception Centre of the training school system.

The length of stay of a student in a training school is not a specific period of time nor is it determined by the student being "good" or conforming, but rather on the staff assessment of the youngster's ability to cope with life when returned to the community.

Reception Centres

Roman Catholic children are admitted directly to one of the private training schools: girls to St. Euphrasia's, boys from the north and east of the province to St. Joseph's, and boys from the western part of the province to St. John's.

The Reception Centre for all other girls is located on the grounds of Grandview School, Galt, and the Reception Centre for boys is located at Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville. These centres provide a means of assessing and evaluating the specific needs of each youngster.

While in the Centre the student receives a complete medical examination and is given educational, attitude, interest, and personality tests. Information on his background is obtained from the community and he is interviewed by the treatment staff. The time spent in the Centre is usually from two to three weeks. Based on the tests, interviews, and observations of the staff, and on the information obtained from the community, a decision is made regarding the particular training school which can best meet his needs.

The Reception and Assessment Centre, which will be built at Oakville in the near future, will assess all youngsters coming into the training schools, including the Roman Catholic schools.

Programs

All schools provide a basic program of academic education, vocational training where appropriate, spiritual training, recreation, library facilities, medical services, and social and community interactions. The emphasis varies at each school according to the needs and abilities of the children, the personalities and strengths of the staff, the facilities available, and local community interest in the schools. Details of activities will be found under individual schools; the basics are outlined below.

Education

In addition to the normal academic grades, which are in keeping with the Ontario Department of Education requirements, some students need special educational assistance. Many had not reached the academic level in keeping with their age prior to admission to training school and remedial and special programs are often indicated.

Classes are kept small and individual attention is stressed. The grades and special programs available at each school are shown in the Educational Chart on page 51. Audio-visual aids are used extensively as this method of learning tends to increase motivation as well as enjoyment. Films, tape recorders, overhead projectors, and educational television sets have become part of the everyday learning process at all schools. Some students have made and participated in their own films.

Inter-school public speaking and creative arts competitions help in improving the art of communication and in achieving a feeling of worth and accomplishment.

Through these and other special programs, such as driver education, tours of cultural and historical interest, and community involvement, students encounter socializing experiences which make an important contribution in bringing about positive attitude and behaviour changes.

Libraries

Each school has its own library which must fulfill the function of a school library and a local public library. Collections of books selected for the ages and interests of the youngsters are supervised by professional librarians.

Extensive use is made of paperbacks as a means of introducing youngsters to the art of reading. Library facilities are being used increasingly by the academic schools, and sections of libraries have been transformed into resource centres for use by students.

Religious Activities

The three private training schools, operated by Roman Catholic religious orders, provide daily religious instruction in the classrooms. Students

attend mass on Sundays in the school chapel. A chaplain at each school gives special attention to those ready to prepare for Baptism and First Communion. All members of the religious orders are available for individual counseling.

Chaplains in the other schools, in addition to conducting weekly services and ministering to the spiritual needs of the youngsters, take part, as members of the clinical team, in diagnostic conferences and the treatment program in general. Chaplains also conduct group therapy sessions with the students and are available for counseling.

Medical Facilities

Each school has the services of a medical officer, a dentist, and nurses. As each youngster is admitted into the training school setting at the reception level, he is given a complete medical examination, including X-rays and special tests where indicated.

Treatment Services

A number of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers are on staff and although they are considered, in general, as resource personnel, they provide diagnostic and therapeutic services on a group and individual basis. Social workers work directly with certain families both while their youngster is in a training school and after he returns to the community.

Recreation

All schools have very active recreational programs which are recognized as having much more value than just providing an acceptable use of leisure time. Recreation is useful in providing opportunities for healthy socializing experiences in that it encourages group participation. Besides helping to build strong bodies, it induces good coordination of both mind and body, teaching a number of skills through many varied types of games. Recreation programs vary considerably from one school to another, according to the needs and developmental stages of the students. They range from fairly sophisticated endeavours, including film making and drama, to simpler community activities such as picnicking and indoor games.



Community Activities

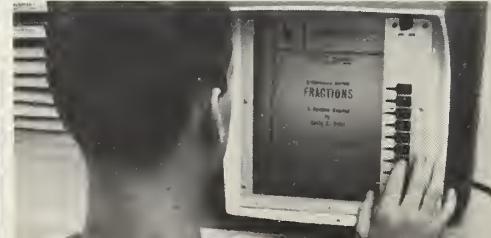
The general aim of training schools is to help youngsters gain sufficient maturity to enable them to return to the community prepared to handle their problems constructively. Programs in which the students have many opportunities to interact with the community and test healthy ways of coping are therefore essential. To this end all training schools work constantly at providing such experiences for the students.

To date community programs have been many and varied. They include community volunteer participation in programs at the schools and visits into the community by students. In addition to involvement in local sports leagues, other examples of such projects are visits to interesting and historical sites in the province, attendance at community school dances, and participation in local festivals and fairs.

EDUCATIONAL CHART

Programs:	Boys:										Girls:				
	Brookside School	Glendale School	Hillcrest School	Pine Ridge School	St. John's School (Roman Catholic)	St. Joseph's School (Roman Catholic)	Coldsprings Forestry Camp	Sprucedale School	White Oaks Village		Reception, Diagnostic and Treatment Centre	Grandview School	Kawartha Lakes School	St. Euphrasia's School (Roman Catholic)	Trelawney House
Social Education Program	●										●				
Rehabilitative Program	●		●	●	●	●			●		●				
Science, Technology & Trades			●			●		●							
Business & Commerce		●				●								●	●
Arts & Science		●	●		●	●								●	●
Occupations			●	●	●	●								●	●
Elementary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●							●	●
Vocational Training or Industrial Arts	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●					●	●
Grades:															
Gde III & below		●							●						
Gde IV		●							●						
Gde V		●							●						
Gde VI		●							●						
Gde VII		●		●	●	●		●	●						
Gde VIII		●	●	●	●	●		●	●						
Gde IX		●	●	●	●	●		●	●						
Gde X & above		●	●	●	●	●		●	●						
Teaching Staff	12	8	6	19	17	16	1	11	5		4	14	10	12	1

The chart above indicates the wide diversity and complexity of some of the Department's educational programs. It also indicates the special effort put forth to provide all necessary courses for training school students so that they are able to receive the course best related to their needs. A high level of competence and dedication on the part of staff is required to maintain this system and send students back to community schools without loss of time educationally.



GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Treatment Centre, Galt

Accommodation: facilities for 48 girls, most in single rooms.

Classification: girls requiring more extensive treatment than can be provided in the other schools.

The treatment program includes individual and group counseling and therapy, and extensive use of behaviour modification techniques. Specialists in many fields from nearby communities are available to the school to support the Treatment Centre staff of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, 4 psychometrists, part-time university professors of psychology, part-time medical officers, 3 full-time registered nurses, 3 part-time pastoral counselors, and 1 part-time group therapist and counselor, as well as Ph.D. students in psychology who do their field work at the Centre.

Activities include considerable involvement with the community.

Grandview School, Galt

Accommodation: facilities for 100 girls who reside in three separate residential units; most girls have single rooms.

Classification: girls who require remedial teaching and whose academic potential is limited.

The addition of a closed-circuit television, movie projector, and a wider variety of sports equipment has made a definite impact within the training program.

The aim is to teach the girls to develop skills that will enhance their position in our society. Good home management is stressed and particular attention is paid to the many positive things the girls do. Emphasis is placed on building a healthy self-concept.

Bowling, YWCA activities, shopping tours, visits to industries, not only with staff but with local volunteers, have been undertaken during the year. Program activities have been designed to centre around the community as much as possible. Barbecues, day camps, swimming, arts, crafts, tennis, and nature hikes were part of the summer program.

Kawartha Lakes School, Lindsay

Accommodation: 120 girls living in 4 sections, each section containing 20 single rooms and 2 small dormitories.

Classification: girls who do not require intensive treatment in a highly structured setting.

Girls at this school are those considered to be sufficiently mature to cope with the responsibilities of an open setting. The employment of male supervisors provides a more normal environment.

Cooperation with the Adolescent Unit of the Whitby Ontario Hospital permitted an extension of the treatment program. Those girls who may need a program of more depth than can be provided at the school are screened and transferred for treatment.

Extensive tours have been made with the new school bus and larger numbers have been able to make visits into the community, take outdoor science programs, and camping trips. During the year a visit was made to Coldsprings Camp as an outdoor science project.

Vocational facilities have been extended, including the introduction of accounting machines, a hair-dressing course, and quantity cooking.

A drug use/abuse program has been in operation for some months and has been of value to all wards, many of whom have either been involved in drug usage or associated with drug users. A committee comprising all disciplines has investigated many aspects of the problem, films and literature have been collected, visits have been made to hospital drug addiction units, and group therapy sessions have been incorporated in the program.

Community interaction has been increased by the extension of a work program allowing girls to work at appropriate part-time jobs in the town, to act as nursing assistants, and to attend local churches.

St. Euphrasia's School, Toronto

Operated by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd.

Accommodation : 150 girls.

Classification : Roman Catholic girls.

Recreational activities during the year have included skating, horseback riding, camping, swimming, and organized sports. The summer camp is utilized for weekend outdoor activities during the winter months and at Christmas and Easter for those girls who are unable to visit home.

The library service has been extended and reorganized under the direction of an eminent Toronto librarian who has devoted a great deal of time to this end.

Trelawney House, Port Bolster

Accommodation : 20 girls who live in a large home located on the shores of Lake Simcoe.

Classification : This small unit is designed to meet the needs of young girls who require an informal, homelike atmosphere and considerable individual attention.

During the year facilities were enlarged in the kitchen, dining room, and common room. Weekly case conferences have been held to review all cases and ensure that an appropriate individualized approach is being used.

There is ample recreation during the year including swimming in summer and ice skating in winter, with a great deal of community interaction. A local Kinette Club visits the school regularly, takes part in the activities, and provides a party luncheon. Church services are attended in the community throughout the year, and the girls display their arts and crafts work at local country fairs.



BOYS' SCHOOLS

Brockside School, Cobourg

Accommodation: 170 boys in 4 large houses.
Classification: boys 12 and 13 years of age below the level of the secondary school program.

The guidance staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a full-time psychometrist and a consultant psychiatrist who attends for two days a week.

Three graduate students were hired as camp counselors during the summer so that only the camp director came from the regular staff, giving the boys a complete change and staff with new ideas and new outlooks. To supplement the holiday program the school bus was used extensively in visits to many places in the community including a number of provincial parks.

Im making, under the direction of the librarian, captured the imagination of the boys and plans are progressing to film the story of the school.

Endale School, Simcoe

Accommodation: 120 boys in four different units, each of which has 20 single rooms and 2 small dormitories.
Classification: older boys, usually 14 and 15 years of age, who have greater academic potential.

During the year academic options have been diversified to allow individualization of timetables. In addition to regular Arts and Science and Business and Commerce courses, options are offered in art, library science, music, outdoor education, man and society, and industrial arts and crafts. The summer school program includes remedial and enrichment subjects.

Greater participation in local athletic activities and public and secondary school associations has provided useful community involvement during the year. Every student is involved in some form of community activity.

The summer camp provided a two-week program operated in the Haliburton and Algonquin Park areas. Middle management staff completed a six-week certificate course in personnel management and practices conducted by Fanshawe College, London.

Hillcrest School, Guelph

Accommodation: 48 boys.
Classification: boys from other training schools who are unable to function in open settings and who require greater supervision and security.

The academic program is very flexible to cater for boys who generally are poorly motivated towards school. Programmed learning is used to supplement regular teaching methods. A year-round sports program is available in the auditorium and gymnasium and there is community participation in many different forms of entertainment.

While maintaining necessary controls, the program is becoming more varied, the students being allowed outside pass privileges and an occasional weekend at home dependent upon their progress.



Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville

Accommodation: facilities for 190 boys in dormitories, each with a day lounge and recreation area.

Classification: senior boys who can benefit from a program emphasizing vocational and occupational training.

Summer activities were highlighted by an adaptation of the Outward Bound program, including water safety, canoeing, overnight hikes, cliff climbing, obstacle course, and team competitions. One hundred and forty-four students were involved in six two-week courses which were completed most successfully and with a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of both staff and students. A summer camp at the Haliburton Scout Reserve provided enjoyable experiences for the Scout Troop of 30 boys. The winter program was extended with the construction of an additional ice rink and the expansion of the skiing and sledding program. Many field trips were made throughout the year to such places as the Science and Aviation Museum, the Outboard Marine Company, lift locks, Mosport auto racing track, and Peterborough theatre performances. With the acquisition of the educational development laboratory, reading machines, S.R.A. Labs, and speed readers, a most valuable remedial reading centre was established. Ninety students were involved and almost 70 per cent of these upgraded their reading levels by periods up to 4.7 years.

Two art exhibits were held in the locality and students entered the Oshawa District art competition.

Coldspings Forestry Camp

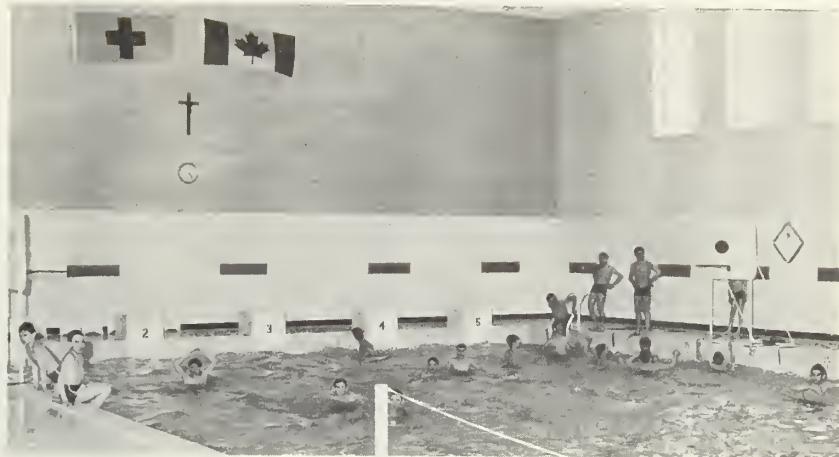
Accommodation: 30 boys.

Classification: boys from Pine Ridge School selected on the basis of their aptitude for outdoor training.

Students attend half-day academic classes and take part in an outdoor program under the direction of the Department of Lands and Forests for the other half.

During the year many acres of land were replanted and standing timber was pruned and culled. Two thousand pheasants were raised from day-old chicks to adult birds and released in the Ganaraska Forest. One thousand speckled trout were raised in special ponds constructed by the students under the direction of the staff.





St. John's School, Uxbridge

Operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Accommodation: 180 boys in dormitory settings.

Classification: Roman Catholic boys from the western half of the province.

During the summer a non-graded, seven-week school schedule was operated. Students were divided into small units on the basis of reading and mathematics ability, and audio-visual equipment was used extensively.

Inter-school sports took place at St. John's with a field day and swim meets for all the boys' schools. The outdoor pool and the gymnasium have been used to greater effect during the year with visits from other schools. The annual staff and students sports banquet for all schools was held in mid-March with some 500 students, staff, and friends in attendance.

St. Joseph's School, Alfred

Operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Accommodation: 160 boys in dormitory settings.

Classification: Roman Catholic boys from the eastern and northern areas of the province (about 30 per cent are French speaking).

The educational program provides instruction in both French and English and there are opportunity and remedial classes available for those requiring a special educational program. With the opening of new vocational shops, a two-year occupational course will supplement the already existing four-year course.

Students from the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, supplemented the staff during the year and enabled an extension to be made in the group therapy and testing programs.



Sprucedale School, Hagersville

Accommodation: 96 boys living in four separate "lodges."

Classification: older boys who are emotionally capable of adjusting to an open setting and who have the motivation and ability to achieve in science and technology courses.

During the year the very active community participation program at Sprucedale has been strengthened: the school has been affiliated with the local high school and has taken up membership in other community organizations. The Student Council, with staff guidance, operates school dances and other mixed social functions. A number of students are members of community clubs and church groups. Activities available include Sea Cadets, Army Cadets, Conservation Club, and Track and Field Club, and hockey is played in community leagues.

To encourage youngsters to take up reading as a recreational activity, a paperback book program is used extensively. Classroom and residential areas abound with reading material which supplements a full library service.

The summer camp program, based on the Outward Bound program, was most successful. It challenges a young man to develop into manhood by pitting himself against natural obstacles and to learn to take care of himself. Boys were taught swimming, canoeing, sailing, mountain climbing, and other skills.

Parents are encouraged to visit their youngsters and are offered family counseling. This is supported by a holiday and special leave program, enabling the school to measure progress. Some parents, along with their youngsters, have been given the opportunity of weekend family counseling in a house set aside for this purpose at nearby White Oaks Village.

White Oaks Village, Hagersville

Accommodation: 60 boys living in seven different houses in a village-like setting.

Classification: boys under 12 years of age.

During the summer two separate camps were operated: one for boys of Scout age and the other for younger children. The Scout Camp, at Lake Kennebi, Haliburton, was attended by twenty-one boys and nine staff. We appreciated the use of the Waterloo District Cub Camp, Everton, which consists of a dormitory, sick bay, craft room, kitchen, and dining hall. Including the kitchen and nursing staffs, fifteen adults and twenty-five boys attended this camp.

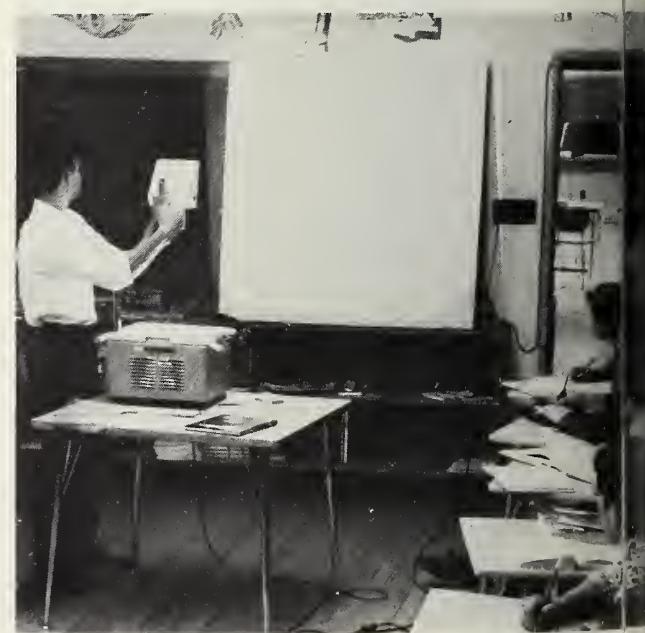
After three and a half years of operation, the experience gained at this school has been used to plan reconstruction of the program which, together with a strengthening of the academic school, has given White Oaks a fresh and exciting impetus.

Eight or nine boys live in each of seven houses in White Oaks Village, the rest of the houses being occupied by staff and their families. One house is the reception unit; the other six houses have a specific treatment emphasis, with a house staff of men and women specially selected as having the strengths needed by a particular type of boy. One house has boys seriously deprived of maternal care in their early years; another is for older, more mature boys who can benefit from constant group interaction; another house accommodates boys whose self-image is extremely poor and who need to develop physical skills; the next house places emphasis on the development of social skills; the last two houses are characterized as behaviour-shaping programs, each being developed separately according to the different needs of the boys.

Along with these developments there has been a significant increase in professional treatment staff and definite signs that White Oaks is gaining a high reputation in college and treatment centres. This is evident not only through the number of field placements which are being requested but also in the number of treatment staff who have offered their services on a part-time or consultant basis.

Where it seems evident that family counseling is necessary to assist a boy in returning to his home in the community, weekend accommodation is provided for families so that they and the boy can participate in programs together and receive appropriate counseling.

The use of the team approach at all levels, from the house group - boys and staff - to top administration has characterized the program and enabled meaningful progress to be made due to a high standard of communication throughout the school.



Graduation and Aftercare

When a youngster is admitted to training school he becomes a ward of the school and the responsibility for his care is vested in the Superintendent.

This wardship may remain in effect until he reaches his eighteenth birthday. However, when it is in his best interests and where satisfactory adjustment has been made in the community, wardship may be terminated before the age of eighteen.

Throughout the time the student is in the school regular conferences are held to assess his progress. Attending the conferences are those staff members who work directly with the student – supervisors, teachers, social workers, chaplains, et cetera. The conference attempts to ensure that all efforts on the student's behalf are not only appropriate but are coordinated.

A very important person at these conferences is the aftercare officer who visits the family while the youngster is in the school and acts as liaison between the school, the family, and the community. As the youngster approaches readiness to return to the community the aftercare officer plays an increasingly important role. He must investigate the resources available in the community and make plans regarding the graduation of the student into the community.

These plans will include where the youngster is to live, in his own home or a foster home, whether he is to work or attend school, arrangements for medical supervision, and so on. The aftercare officer also works closely with the family to help prepare them for the youngster's return home.

When both the school staff and the aftercare officer feel that the student is ready for graduation and that suitable arrangements can be made, a recommendation to this effect is made to the Training Schools Advisory Board.

This Board then reviews the recommendation on the basis of all that is available and known about the student and his family before making its final recommendation. After the youngster has returned to the community and until training school wardship is terminated, the youngster is under the supervision of the aftercare officer.



Future Plans

Reception and Assessment Centre

Plans are being finalized for a Reception and Assessment Centre for both sexes to be built in Oakville. Its proximity to universities will facilitate research as well as the recruitment of clinical staff. The Centre will provide accommodation for up to 120 youngsters who will remain there for a period of approximately three weeks.

Close contact will be maintained at this Centre with the Department of Health in order that any youngster requiring psychiatric intervention may be transferred directly to the appropriate facility. Others may be diagnosed as being able to benefit from psychiatric assistance on an outpatient basis from a training school.

Sudbury Training School for Boys

The first interdenominational, bilingual training school in the province is under construction at Sudbury. It is anticipated that this school, with accommodation for 120 boys from northern Ontario, will be completed and ready for occupancy in 1970. The students will live in six cottage-type buildings with facilities for twenty boys in each unit.



STATISTICAL SECTION

April 1, 1968, to March 31, 1969

INSTITUTIONS

Superintendents

Adult Female

Vanier Centre.....Miss D. Clark

Adult Male

Reformatories	Guelph.....J. R. C. Lee
	Millbrook.....E. Bond
	Mimico.....H. M. Hooper

Industrial Farms	Burtsch.....R. B. Masecar
	Burwash.....G. B. Silcock
	Fort William.....G. J. Gauthier
	Monteith.....D. Griggs
	Rideau.....J. Irvine

Training Centres	Brampton.....J. Marsland
	Burtsch.....R. B. Masecar
	Fort William.....G. J. Gauthier
	Monteith.....D. Griggs
	Rideau.....J. Irvine

Clinics	Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic.....E. K. Glinfort
	Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Guelph.....J. R. C. Lee

Forestry Camps	Camp Durham.....E. Bond
	Camp Hendrie.....H. M. Hooper
	Camp Hillsdale.....H. M. Hooper
	McCreight's.....W. James
	Camp Oliver.....J. R. C. Lee
	Portage Lake.....G. B. Silcock
	Camp Wendigo.....G. B. Silcock

Training Schools

Girls	Grandview School.....T. Loker
	Kawartha Lakes School.....S. Keane
	Reception and Diagnostic Centre, Galt.....T. Loker
	St. Euphrasia's.....Sister Mary Agatha
	Trelawney House.....S. Keane

Boys	Brookside School.....G. W. Pollard
	Glendale School.....G. C. McCracken
	Hillcrest School.....J. E. Slaven
	Pine Ridge School.....G. D. Stewart
	St. John's.....Brother Alfred
	St. Joseph's.....Brother Maurice-Jacques
	Sprucedale School.....J. Bain
	White Oaks Village.....J. Bain

AILS

Location	County	Built	Superintendents (as of Jan. 1, 1970)
arie	Simcoe	1843	W. J. Casey
elleville	Hastings	1838	F. Miller
rampton	Peel	1867	D. W. Simmons
rantford	Brant	1852	C. Wearing
rockville	Leeds and Grenville	1842	D. M. Oliver
ayuga	Haldimand	1851	P. J. Armour
hatham	Kent	1850	A. C. Stewart
obourg	Northumberland and Durham	1906	E. A. Mottershead
ornwall	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1833	J. S. Dickey
oderich	Huron	1841	J. D. Robertson
uelph	Wellington	1853	C. B. Haines
amilton	Wentworth	1875	E. A. P. O'Neill
ingston	Frontenac	1855	E. W. Martin
itchener	Waterloo	1853	C. W. Smith
indsay	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	R. V. Martyn
ondon	Middlesex	1843	R. W. Smith
'Orignal	Prescott and Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
ilton	Halton	1878	W. L. Barber
apanee	Lennox and Addington	1865	S. W. Gilbert
rangeville	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
tawa	Carleton	1862	D. R. A. Webb
wen Sound	Grey	1869	J. W. Fenton
embroke	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
erth	Lanark	1864	B. E. Beatty
eterborough	Peterborough	1866	W. Russell
iction	Prince Edward	1834	G. H. W. Swoffer
t. Catharines	Lincoln	1866	F. R. Gill
t. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
arnia	Lambton	1961	D. M. Fraser
imcoe	Norfolk	1851	J. R. Phillips
ratford	Perth	1887	R. S. Newell
ronto	York	1862	G. P. Whitehead
alkerton	Bruce	1866	J. E. Ellis
elland	Welland	1856	H. J. Everett
hitby	Ontario	1958	J. A. Rea
indsor	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
oodstock	Oxford	1853	J. Campbell
District			
ort Frances	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
ailybury	Temiskaming	1923	G. H. Rutt
enora	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
on teith	Cochrane	1965	D. Griggs
orth Bay	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
arry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
ault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	W. James
udbury	Sudbury	1928	A. L. Farquhar
hunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	C. M. Gillespie

Training Schools

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

Scope of Work done by T.S.A. Board

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)
Placements recommended and authorized.....	303	119	157	59	187	433	111	273	318	204	157	37	- 2,385
Placements deferred.....	24	5	14	10	14	20	7	21	19	15	4	1	1
Deferred placements authorized.....	15	4	12	5	6	10	4	16	14	7	3	1	- 7
Special cases.....	64	28	25	16	29	95	17	42	125	14	29	4	2
Termination of wardship made effective.....	60	60	74	43	59	181	21	107	134	108	44	81	- 2
Termination of wardship deferred.....	8	11	15	6	12	24	5	9	3	7	6	1	- 7
Termination of wardship by death.....	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Termination of wardship by Court Order.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4

TOTAL POPULATION OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1969 AND LENGTH OF STAY

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)
In residence.....	148	122	75	51	91	212	66	124	199	181	101	9	55 1,447
On placement.....	318	106	108	46	127	341	55	232	415	255	83	28	43 2,717
TOTALS.....	466	228	183	97	218	553	121	356	614	436	184	37	98 3,111
Average length of stay per pupil (in months).....	9.7	7.3	7.4	8.7	7	7	4.1	8	7.5	10.8	8.2	7	15

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

male.....	864
male.....	355
ty.....	811
wn.....	306
untry.....	102
es:	
9.....	9
10.....	15
11.....	26
12.....	83
13.....	161
14.....	372
15.....	543
16.....	10
wards of C.A.S.....	140
others.....	1,079

TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS ON RECOMMENDATION OF ADVISORY BOARD

Number of termination cases considered.....	1,006
Total Number of Wardships Terminated.....	899
Reasons for Termination :	
(1) Reached legal age of eighteen years.....	398
(2) Adjustment considered satisfactory.....	276
(3) Enlisted in Armed Forces.....	3
(4) Having moved out of province.....	21
(5) Whereabouts unknown over a long period.....	7
(6) Admitted to treatment centres.....	9
(7) Responsibility assumed by another agency.....	14
(8) Placed on probation to adult Court.....	98
(9) Sentenced to adult institution.....	73
Total.....	899

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Number in residence														
April 1, 1968.....	157	92	67	43	76	209	54	96	188	173	85	15	57	1,312

New committals and admissions.....	134	100	65	1	91	214	44	143	218	127	53	12	17	1,219
Transferred from other institutions.....	6	20	17	48	17	85	37	3	5	10	36	3	3	290
Returns from placement:														
Violation of placement terms.....	62	27	29	9	39	39	11	55	117	35	6	6	8	443
Court Order.....	49	-	-	-	-	23	1	-	17	18	1	-	-	109
Re-placement.....	9	-	-	1	-	27	14	10	9	6	12	4	6	98
Medical attention.....	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6

Number of placements:														
Returned to own home.....	131	69	58	31	52	238	28	86	225	104	60	6	13	1,101
Placed in foster home.....	55	19	29	1	43	44	27	72	87	64	23	14	17	495
Placed in boarding home.....	1	3	6	14	3	19	10	2	6	5	4	1	-	74
Placed in employment with accommodation.....	-	4	5	-	5	8	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	30
Released for other reasons.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Number remaining in residence														
March 31, 1969.....	148	122	75	51	91	212	66	124	199	181	101	9	55	1,434

SUMMARY OFWARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1968.....	313	95	112	53	121	290	35	236	367	249	56	24	27	1,93
Number placed during year from school.....	187	95	98	52	103	323	70	164	333	178	88	22	30	1,73
Total number under supervision while on placement during year.....	500	190	210	105	224	613	105	400	700	427	144	46	57	3,71
Released from wardship during year.....	60	57	73	48	58	181	22	102	141	112	42	8	—	94
Returned to training school during year.....	121	27	29	11	39	89	28	166	143	59	19	10	14	65
Deceased.....	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Total released, etc.....	182	84	102	59	97	272	50	168	285	172	61	18	14	1,54

DISPOSITION OFWARDS ON PLACEMENT

Attending elementary school....	145	1	7	1	3	29	4	49	93	73	—	17	40	42
Attending secondary school....	52	59	17	5	47	46	12	52	96	62	25	5	2	40
Attending commercial or vocational school.....	48	5	16	3	14	57	6	41	43	15	17	2	1	33
Attending trades training course.	—	—	4	1	2	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Employed.....	37	22	21	13	18	110	6	37	88	72	28	2	—	44
Unemployed.....	11	8	22	10	21	45	10	22	60	20	5	1	—	25
Treatment centres.....	8	3	5	—	5	6	6	5	9	2	—	1	—	30
In other institutions.....	3	1	—	3	—	16	—	1	16	7	4	—	—	1
Absent without leave.....	14	7	16	10	17	29	11	25	8	2	4	—	—	13
Number under supervision on placement, March 31, 1969	318	106	108	46	127	341	55	232	415	255	83	28	43	2,17
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year.....	103	15	21	1	36	23	11	81	77	56	12	17	29	42

Adult Institutions — male and female

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody, April 1, 1968.....	2,899
Committed during year.....	8,714
National Parole violators readmitted.....	25
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	87
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR..... 11,725	

Released on expiration of sentence.....	5,477
Released by payment of fines.....	522
Released by Order-in-Council.....	9
Released by National Parole Board.....	521
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	1,241
Released on bail.....	17
Deported.....	32
Released or transferred.....	939
Escaped and not recaptured to March 31, 1969.....	29
Die while in custody.....	—
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC..... 8,787	

Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1969....	2,938
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Age of Inmates

	Male	Female	Total
16 years.....	239	6	245
17 "	461	25	486
18 "	555	18	573
19 "	545	17	562
20 "	493	18	511
21-4 years inclusive.....	1,351	56	1,407
25-9 "	847	41	888
30-4 "	601	33	634
35-9 "	687	28	715
40-4 "	715	19	734
45-9 "	647	13	660
50-4 "	533	10	543
55-9 "	393	3	396
60-4 "	226	2	228
65-9 "	91	1	91
70 years and over.....	41	—	41

Length of Sentences

	Male	Female	Total
Definite			
Under 30 days.....	277	—	277
30 days and under 60.....	2,355	35	2,390
2 months and under 3.....	701	50	751
3 " " " 4.....	1,289	42	1,331
4 " " " 5.....	194	10	204
5 " " " 6.....	137	4	141
6 " " " 9.....	636	9	645
9 " " " 12.....	133	4	137
12 " " " 15.....	273	4	277
15 " " " 18.....	62	1	63
18 " " " 21.....	73	1	74
21 " " " 24.....	89	1	90
Other definite sentences.....	72	3	75
TOTAL.....		6,291	164
			6,455
Indefinite			
Under 3 months.....	5	23	28
" 6 "	120	37	157
" 12 "	712	44	756
" 24 "	1,231	20	1,251
" 48 "	66	1	67
TOTAL.....		2,134	125
			2,259
TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES..		8,425	289
			8,714

NUMBER WHO ESCAPED

	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico	Burtnch (I.F.)	Burtnch (O.T.C.)	Burwash	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreight's Camps	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	Vanier	Inglewood	Whitby Unit	TOTAL
Escaped and evaded capture.....	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Escaped and were recaptured.....	11	23	—	—	16	6	4	123	9	12	—	5	10	—	13	—	3	—	235

**OFFENSES FOR WHICH INMATES WERE COMMITTED
DURING THE YEAR TO ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS, AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	Male	Female	Total
A. Crimes Against the Person			
Abduction.....	5	—	5
Abortion.....	2	2	4
Assault/Wounding.....	511	12	523
Attempted Suicide.....	—	1	1
Carnal knowledge.....	6	—	6
Manslaughter.....	1	—	1
Rape and attempted rape.....	6	—	6
Threatening and intimidation.....	6	—	6
TOTAL.....	537	15	552
B. Crimes Against Property			
Arson and attempted arson.....	12	1	13
Break and enter.....	280	2	282
Break, enter, and theft.....	862	5	867
Conversion.....	11	—	11
Damage to property.....	68	7	75
False pretences /Fraud.....	281	37	318
Forgery/Uttering.....	162	20	182
Housebreaking.....	10	—	10
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	28	—	28
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	413	15	428
Robbery.....	155	9	164
Shopbreaking.....	11	—	11
Taking without owner's consent..	114	—	114
Theft and attempted theft.....	1,571	56	1,627
Trespass.....	19	1	20
TOTAL.....	3,997	153	4,150
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency			
Bigamy.....	1	—	1
Breach of Child Welfare Act.....	2	2	4
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act..	36	—	36
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	34	1	35
Incest.....	9	—	9
Indecent assault.....	94	—	94
Indecent exposure or other indecent act.....	17	—	17
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.....	1	1	2
Keeping houses of ill fame.....	5	3	8
Nonsupport.....	18	2	20
Perjury.....	11	1	12
Prostitution.....	9	21	30
TOTAL.....	237	31	268

	Male	Female	Total
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace			
Breach of Excise Act.....	1	—	1
Breach of Indian Act.....	1	—	1
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	131	28	159
Breach of Probation Act.....	13	—	13
Breach of Railway Act.....	2	—	2
Breach of recognizance.....	52	8	60
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	89	2	91
Conspiracy.....	21	—	21
Causing a disturbance.....	57	2	59
Escaping from prison or jail.....	16	—	16
Gambling.....	14	—	14
Obstructing an officer.....	54	2	56
Public mischief.....	39	1	40
Vagrancy.....	180	5	185
TOTAL.....	670	48	718
E. Liquor Offenses			
Driving while ability impaired.....	203	—	203
Intoxication or drunkenness.....	1,984	22	2,006
Other liquor offenses.....	291	14	305
TOTAL.....	2,478	36	2,514
F. Traffic Offenses			
Careless driving.....	62	2	64
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	23	2	25
Driving while license suspended or without license.....	126	1	127
Leaving scene of an accident.....	44	—	44
Other traffic offenses.....	96	—	96
TOTAL.....	351	5	356
G. Other Offenses Not Enumerated Above.....			
GRAND TOTAL A, B, C, D, E, F, G.....	8,425	289	8,714

PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph *†	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico * †	Burtsch (I.F.)	Burtsch (O.T.C.)	Burwash *	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreight's Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	Vanier	Ingleside	Whitby Unit
FORMATORY PREVIOUS SENTENCES																				
One.....	54.7%	4,764	222	1,314	123	148	701	734	82	137	105	99	155	330	124	238	99	101	52	-
One or more.....	18.3%	1,598	2	111	17	-	756	70	-	335	60	14	72	26	4	84	1	32	7	7
Two.....	8.5%	744	-	22	13	1	263	40	-	165	45	1	76	17	-	74	-	25	1	1
Three.....	4.8%	416	-	16	12	-	111	43	-	97	24	3	43	13	-	43	-	9	-	2
Four or more.....	13.7%	1,192	-	15	64	1	333	56	-	120	101	14	150	48	-	238	-	47	-	5
PENITENTIARY PREVIOUS SENTENCES																				
One.....	90.9%	7,923	224	1,450	183	146	1,919	849	82	676	297	131	469	411	128	590	100	196	60	12
One or more.....	9.1%	791	-	28	46	4	245	94	-	178	38	-	27	23	-	87	-	18	-	3

Includes: * Forestry Camp (s) † A.G.B. Clinic ‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic

ADULT FEMALE

	Vanier (Formerly Mercer)	Ingleside	Female Classification Unit, Whitby *
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1968.....	85	17	-
Admitted during year.....	274	-	15
Transferred from other institutions.....	7	-	-
Transferred to Ingleside from Mercer.....	-	60	-
Readmitted from jails and other institutions.....	11	-	-
National Parole violators readmitted.....	4	-	-
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	12	-	-
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	147	16	3
Discharged on payment of fines.....	7	-	-
Released by National Parole Board.....	3	10	-
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	41	25	1
Released on bail.....	1	-	-
Transferred to hospital.....	4	1	1
Transferred to other institutions.....	126	-	1
Returned to jails.....	13	-	-
Deported.....	-	4	-
Released or transferred for any other reasons.....	-	6	-
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1969....	51	15	9

* Female Classification Unit in operation from November, 1968

ADULT MALE

	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph * ‡	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico * †	Burtsch (I.F.)	Burtsch (O.T.C.)	Burwash *	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreight's Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)
MOVEMENT IN															
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1968.....	177	791	197	10	362	190	36	648	46	26	25	102	50	109	28
Committed during year.....	224	1,478	229	150	2,164	943	82	854	335	131	496	434	128	677	100
Received and transferred to training centres.....	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Transferred from other institutions.....	86	-	138	-	503	13	-	-	3	-	-	42	-	16	1
Readmitted from jails and other institutions.....	-	240	66	-	49	3	-	128	-	-	1	9	6	8	3
National Parole violators.....	-	4	1	-	2	1	-	8	1	-	-	3	-	1	-
Ontario Parole violators.....	-	23	8	-	5	-	-	22	7	1	-	5	-	4	-
MOVEMENT OUT															
Discharged on expiration of sentence	34	550	133	115	1,604	805	7	291	263	54	442	368	24	585	36
Discharged on payment of fine....	-	5	2	24	313	53	-	2	38	5	47	13	-	13	-
Discharged on remission of sentence	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	5
Discharged by Order in Council...	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Released by National Parole Board	94	158	12	-	71	26	16	72	3	8	-	8	13	19	8
Released by Ontario Parole Board	149	433	38	-	211	9	40	140	10	27	-	24	46	18	29
Released on bail.....	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Transferred to hospital.....	-	18	5	-	25	-	-	59	2	-	-	1	-	4	1
Transferred to other institutions....	32	591	205	1	25	56	12	160	5	3	-	69	52	50	8
Returned to jails.....	5	-	35	13	76	17	2	234	11	13	8	9	2	8	14
Deported.....	-	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Released or transferred for other reasons.....	11	256	2	-	349	-	-	7	1	2	-	4	1	-	63
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1969.....	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number remaining in Custody, March 31, 1969.....	160	780	201	7	403	182	41	669	59	44	23	98	46	115	35

Includes: * Forestry Camp(s) † A.G.B. Clinic ‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Wellesley Reformatory

Butcher Shop	Livestock purchased for slaughter; value at live weight.....	\$919,920
Cannery	61,376 Tins – Pickles and Tomato Juice.....	28,992
	146,020 Tins – Canned Fruits and Vegetables.....	105,264
	20,701 Tins – Jellies and Marmalades.....	22,593
	20,850 lbs. – Mincemeat.....	4,170
	15,552 Tins – Apple Juice.....	5,948
Dental	– Dentures, Crowns, Trays, etc.....	10,861
Cream Shop	161,925 – Redi-Rolls	6,058
Machine Shop	2,922 Items –	14,732
Chinic Tables	3,070 Items –	42,212
Baking Mill	615 Items –	13,913
Sheetmetal	–	10,880
Flor Shop	104,439 Items –	185,036
Holstery	–	439
Socken Mill	32,848 Pairs – Grey Wool Socks.....	14,781
	3,268 Items – Blankets.....	18,137

Willbrook Reformatory

Grocery and		
Bookbinding	3,648 – Books Repaired, etc.....	3,228
Clothing Shop	3,251 Items –	20,014
Marker Plant		
	3,553,777 Pairs – Licence Plates.....	817,368
	200 Items – Steel Ash Trays.....	42
Flor Shop	125,487 Items –	148,264

Winnipeg Reformatory

Books	497 Items – Dormitories	19,201
	322 Items – Provincial Jails	10,578
Brick and Tile Plant		
	145,000 Pieces – Brick.....	2,537
	2,100 Pieces – Tile.....	252
Machine Shop	Items – Grills, Tables, etc.....	18,448
Shoe Shop	7,514 Pairs – Slippers.....	30,056
	920 Pairs – Boot and Shoe repairs.....	690
Chinic Tables	1,088 Items –	14,885
Snow Fence	432 Rolls –	2,646

Winnipeg Reformatory

Flor Shop	4,134 Doz. Items –	30,826
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Winnipeg Industrial Farm

Cannery	255,252 Tins – Assorted Fruits and Vegetables.....	150,886
	28,248 Tins – Assorted Jams.....	37,183
Flor Shop	4,125 Doz. Items –	59,660
Snow Fence	11,550 Items – Snow Fence Lath.....	484

Winnipeg Industrial Farm

Flor Shop	4,426 Doz. Items –	73,531
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Winnipeg Industrial Farm

Chinic Tables	831 Items – Spruce and Pine.....	12,751
Flor Shop	5,399 Doz. Items –	100,038

Jails

City jails (Toronto and Hamilton).....	2
County jails.....	35
District jails.....	9
TOTAL NUMBER OF JAILS IN ONTARIO	46

**Total expenditure for jail maintenance in
in Ontario:**

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	\$ 9,179,661
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	\$10,450,745

**Average Maintenance cost per day per
inmate:**

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	\$12.76
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	\$14.37

Number committed to jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	61,120
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	62,057

Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	50,596
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	51,821

**Total number receiving sentences of
imprisonment:**

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	33,062
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	34,314

Convictions

Murder.....	12
Manslaughter.....	21
Crimes :	
Against the person.....	1,895
Against property.....	10,623
Against public order and peace.....	5,739
Against public morals and decency.....	1,312
Against Liquor Control Act.....	26,931
Against Highway Traffic Act.....	4,791

Ages of Prisoners

	Male	Female
Under 16 years.....	59	15
16 years.....	1,449	86
17 "	2,218	140
18 "	2,656	131
19 "	2,584	155
20 "	2,514	120
21 years to 24 years inclusive.....	6,424	482
25 " " 29 " "	4,692	388
30 " " 34 " "	3,917	352
35 " " 39 " "	4,476	318
40 " " 49 " "	9,268	477
50 " " 59 " "	5,915	305
60 " " 69 " "	2,207	57
70 years and over.....	411	5
Total.....	48,790	3,031

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	Male	Female	Total
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1968.....	764	46	810
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1968.....	185	4	189
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1968.....	814	47	861
Admitted from bail where released on bail previous year.....	924	33	957
Transferred from other institutions.....	574	30	604
Committed during year ending March 31, 1969.....	58,182	3,915	62,097
Total in Custody During Year.....	61,443	4,075	65,518

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Released on bail.....	3,353	157	3,510
Quitted and released.....	3,250	203	3,453
Released by order of judge or court without trial.....	226	15	241
Paid fines and were released.....	11,532	759	12,291
Released on probation.....	2,543	195	2,738
Released on suspended sentence without probation.....	2,647	212	2,859
Released for any other reason.....	2,664	297	2,961
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	22,768	1,710	24,478
Transferred to other institutions (see table below).....	10,486	432	10,918
Sentenced and deported direct from jail.....	259	22	281
Held before trial.....	5	—	5
Held while undergoing sentence.....	4	—	4
Escaped and not recaptured during year.....	3	—	3
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1969.....	598	24	622
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1969.....	161	3	164
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1969.....	944	46	990
TOTALS.....	61,443	4,075	65,518

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Prisoners transferred:			
to correctional institutions.....	8,435	318	8,753
to penitentiary.....	1,083	23	1,106
to training school.....	134	11	145
to an Ontario hospital, etc.....	834	80	914
TOTALS.....	10,486	432	10,918

SENTENCES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF SENTENCES

Paid fine.....	11,219	707	11,926
Held on probation.....	2,269	180	2,449
Suspended sentence without probation.....	2,904	228	3,132
Under 30 days.....	20,168	1,260	21,428
30 days and under 60 days.....	4,915	360	5,275
60 days and under 90 days.....	1,027	52	1,079
9 months.....	1,282	66	1,348
12 months.....	249	12	261
months.....	110	5	115
18 months.....	710	24	734
24 months.....	143	10	153
Indeterminate.....	342	10	352
2 years and over.....	168	6	174
Total Number Sentenced.....	2,213	90	2,303
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVING SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.....	1,071	21	1,092

Total Number Sentenced.....	48,790	3,031	51,821
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVING SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.....	32,398	1,916	34,314

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates		Least Number of Inmates		Average Daily Jail Population	
	Male	Female	Male and Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Jails								
Barrie.....	45	9	41	41	3	13	—	28
Belleville.....	18	6	33	32	2	7	1	17
Brampton.....	32	2	51	51	5	14	—	30
Brantford.....	50	4	32	31	1	8	1	18
Brockville.....	24	4	28	28	2	8	—	16
Cayuga.....	12	5	18	18	2	1	—	6
Chatham.....	27	5	48	46	3	12	—	28
Cobourg.....	39	3	38	38	2	6	1	17
Cornwall.....	16	4	50	43	13	6	—	20
Goderich.....	9	3	13	13	1	1	—	4
Guelph.....	22	6	29	29	2	6	1	16
Hamilton.....	124	18	140	130	12	59	1	111
Kingston.....	29	8	44	40	5	12	1	24
Kitchener.....	34	5	69	69	5	32	—	49
Lindsay.....	24	6	18	18	3	2	1	11
London.....	72	8	115	110	11	53	1	86
L'Orignal.....	24	3	27	26	2	2	—	9
Milton.....	26	3	41	40	2	6	—	25
Napanee.....	15	3	15	15	2	—	—	6
Orangeville.....	20	—	11	11	—	—	—	3
Ottawa.....	116	16	127	121	9	41	1	93
Owen Sound.....	28	2	28	26	3	7	—	14
Pembroke.....	24	8	33	31	2	5	—	16
Perth.....	18	6	23	22	2	4	—	11
Peterborough.....	18	6	40	39	3	12	—	23
Picton.....	18	6	13	13	1	—	—	5
St. Catharines.....	60	8	62	60	4	10	—	36
St. Thomas.....	17	4	39	39	5	7	—	18
Sarnia.....	44	10	56	56	3	12	—	32
Simcoe.....	29	3	41	41	4	4	—	17
Stratford.....	22	4	19	19	2	1	—	9
Toronto.....	730	98	852	791	68	457	25	709
Walkerton.....	28	4	31	29	4	—	—	11
Welland.....	45	5	56	51	5	15	—	38
Whitby.....	40	14	63	53	10	20	1	34
Windsor.....	92	10	89	88	4	30	1	61
Woodstock.....	28	5	25	23	4	6	—	13
Fort Frances.....	10	2	33	32	4	4	—	13
Haileybury.....	29	3	45	42	6	10	—	23
Kenora.....	51	10	108	75	33	23	5	68
Monteith.....	23	—	29	29	—	1	—	2
North Bay.....	59	5	49	48	3	6	—	27
Parry Sound.....	20	4	32	30	3	4	—	20
Port Arthur.....	64	13	109	91	19	24	1	57
Sault Ste. Marie.....	34	7	52	47	12	13	—	32
Sudbury.....	59	9	114	103	11	38	1	82

2,368 367 — — — — — 1,988

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION DURING YEAR

	Number Committed Indictable Offenses	Number Committed Nonindictable Offenses	Total Number of Persons Committed	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Days' Stay of Inmates
arie.....	360	678	1,038	1	9,828
elleville.....	225	458	683	—	6,304
ampton.....	795	517	1,312	—	11,249
antford.....	347	433	780	—	7,577
ockville.....	160	308	468	206	6,045
yuga.....	98	205	303	32	2,625
atham.....	261	802	1,063	—	10,287
bourg.....	298	467	765	26	6,578
rnwall.....	243	562	805	—	7,564
oderich.....	64	184	248	2	1,751
elph.....	269	277	546	8	6,020
amilton.....	1,066	2,335	3,401	—	39,258
ngston.....	238	507	745	3	8,733
tchener.....	629	713	1,342	9	17,981
ndsay.....	236	365	601	471	3,880
ndon.....	651	2,305	2,956	32	30,365
Orignal.....	207	191	398	3	3,545
ilton.....	432	263	695	205	6,788
panee.....	27	287	314	111	2,364
angeville.....	97	72	169	6	1,179
tawa.....	1,112	2,274	3,386	—	33,076
ven Sound.....	191	271	462	4	5,867
mroke.....	173	483	656	24	5,675
rth.....	118	309	427	108	4,282
terborough.....	254	535	789	370	8,444
cton.....	34	69	103	279	2,300
Catharines.....	487	1,125	1,612	366	14,656
Thomas.....	179	407	586	—	6,822
rnia.....	396	782	1,178	—	11,103
ncoe.....	223	752	975	19	6,405
atford.....	69	237	306	8	3,607
ronto.....	7,107	10,227	17,334	6,315	256,663
alkerton.....	123	377	500	—	4,226
elland.....	423	491	914	60	13,945
nitby.....	416	717	1,133	51	13,760
ndson.....	639	971	1,610	—	22,424
oodstock.....	132	282	414	—	4,823
rt Frances.....	118	209	327	227	4,738
ileybury.....	135	221	356	—	8,649
ora.....	323	1,573	1,896	—	24,817
onteith.....	221	327	548	—	5,115
th Bay.....	226	397	623	—	10,081
erry Sound.....	188	333	521	13	7,295
rt Arthur.....	595	1,798	2,393	247	22,649
ult Ste. Marie.....	378	719	1,097	113	11,932
isbury.....	1,330	1,949	3,279	586	30,099
	22,293	39,764	62,057	9,905	733,374

STAFF

	Full Time	Part Time	Contract
Administrative.....	40	2	
Superintendents.....	63		
Deputy Superintendents.....	13		
Assistant Superintendents.....	13		
Correctional Officer 7 (Male).....	10		
Correctional Officer 6 (Male).....	57		
Correctional Officer 5 (Male).....	184		
Correctional Officer 4 (Male).....	222		
Correctional Officer 1 & 3 (Male).....	1,357	133	
Correctional Officer 7 (Female).....	1		
Correctional Officer 6 (Female).....	4		
Correctional Officer 5 (Female).....	15		
Correctional Officer 4 (Female).....	10		
Correctional Officer 1 & 3 (Female).....	126	121	
Training School Supervisor 6.....	7		
Training School Supervisor 5.....	24		
Training School Supervisor 4.....	58		
Training School Supervisor 1 & 3.....	272	7	
Aftercare Officer 4.....	5		
Aftercare Officer 3.....	7		
Aftercare Officer 1 & 2.....	85		
Librarians.....	6	1	
Draftsmen.....	1	1	
Employee Counsellor.....	1		
Members of Board of Parole.....	5	2	
Provincial Bailiffs.....	6		
Inspectors.....	6		
Physicians – Medical Officers.....	7	4	62
– Psychiatrists.....		1	16
Dentists.....	7	3	
Dental Assistants.....	1		
Nurses.....	49	2	
Psychologists & Psychometrists.....	24	2	15
Social Workers.....	14	1	2
Speech Pathologist			1
Teachers.....		16	158
Trade Instructors.....	37	3	
Chaplains.....	15	1	27
Personnel Officers.....	14		
Staff Training Officers.....	7		
Office Managers.....	17		
Clerks, Stenos, Supply Clerks.....	370	20	2
Chefs, Cooks, Assistant Cooks.....	160	3	
Farmers, Gardeners (Agricultural Workers).....	49		
Stationary Engineers.....	83	2	
Tradesmen & Mechanics.....	109	4	
Industrial Officers.....	60		
Recreation Officers.....	39		
Totals.....	3,660	329	283

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